10

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873. NUMBER 110.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

GREAT SALE OF

FURS

STILL CONTINUES

AT

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.'S,

220 & 222 Madison-st.

Mink, Seal, Squirrel, Astrachan, &c., &c.,

AT MANUFACTURING COST.

MINK SETS

At $12, $18, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Of the United States.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Assets, securely invested	$22,000,000
Annual Income	9,000,000
Surplus, over	2,500,000
Annual Issues, over	50,000,000

All Cash. Purely mutual. Annual Dividends.

The DIRECTORS of the EQUITABLE represent exclusively the interests of the Policy-holders, and they feel that it has strong claims upon public confidence, because of the strict and conservative principles by which its various departments are governed. In the assets and in the administration of the Society, a perfect security is given for the future, which is of great importance to those depending upon their insurance policies for the protection of their estates, or for the ultimate support of their families.

No other Life Insurance Company has such large annual transactions as the Equitable; none is more prompt and just in its dealings.

H. F. JENNISON, General Manager,

108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington,

CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

Receive Deposits and Discount Business Paper. Sterling Bills on London.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.

CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

NOTICE.

I am now prepared to fill orders for Blank Books, Commercial Printing, and General Office Stationery. Business men will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Estimates given.

WM. H. BURCHARD,
Successor to J. H. Small & Co.,
157 & 159 LaSalle-st.

Mr. H. GRAINGER will be happy to see all his old friends.

WEDDING AND INVITATION PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

LOST.

$10 REWARD!

LOST—A Canvas Bag, containing some Books, two Shirts, Collars, Slippers, Brushes, Cigars, Flask, &c. Bag marked "Geo. A. Baker, Cleveland, O.," on the side. Said Bag was lost between Michigan Southern Depot and Halsted-st., on LaSalle or Randolph. The above reward will be paid upon delivery of Bag and contents at Crossman's Livery Stable.

GEO. A. BAKER,
416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

IRON AND MANGANESE.

I have several mines of the above minerals and wish to sell one-half interest in them. There is probably no safer business, and none which yields quicker returns with good margins than the working and manufacturing of these minerals, as the demand is unlimited. Location is close to railroads in Tennessee and North Carolina. Apply to

T. G. EISWALD,
P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, Ga.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores under the Clifton Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. I am anxious to have these stores occupied, and will make terms satisfactory to tenants. Inquire of

IRA HOLMES,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH,

CONSUMPTION, DEAFNESS.

When your case becomes hopeless, apply to DOCTOR W. INGRAHAM, No. 187 South Clark-st., and be cured. No fees until cured. Medicines furnished at [illegible] which must be paid for when got. Examination and advice free.

ALL PERSONS INSURED

at the time of the great fire in 1871 in the Capital City Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y., will hear of something [illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

S. S. Hayes Nominated and Confirmed as Comptroller.

Judge Norton for Corporation Counsel, Rehm for Police Superintendent, and Klokke for Commissioner.

McAvoy for Member of the Board of Public Works.

They are Referred to Appropriate Committees, with Other Nominees.

The Finance Committee Recommend That the Tax-Levy be Reduced $482,644.

Resolutions in Regard to the City Printing—The Mail Proposed as Corporation Newspaper.

Keeping a Record of the Deposits of City Funds.

The Common Council met last evening, Mayor Colvin in the Chair. The lobby was full of spectators, but good order prevailed. All the Aldermen were present.

LEVITY.

Ald. Dixon moved that the minutes of the last regular meeting, and of the special meeting held in Room No. 9 *Staats-Zeitung* Building last Sunday night, be approved.

Ald. McGrath said that motion was an insult to the Chair. No one but a fool would make it, and it ought not to be entertained by the Chair.

Ald. Dixon remarked that the one who objected to it was a fool.

The motion was agreed to.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The Mayor said that he was about to submit his nominees for city offices. He had made such selections as would not only be regarded as worthy of confirmation but, he believed, be confirmed with pleasure. He had had no other object in view than to present men who would commend themselves to the Council as the best that could be found. He desired to have a good City Government, and that could not be secured unless good men had charge of the offices.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The Mayor said he desired to correct a mistake in the committees. The name of T. H. Bailey was wrongly put on two committees in place of that of M. B. Bailey.

On motion, the Clerk was instructed to correct the error.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The Mayor then submitted his appointments. The first was that of S. S. Hayes, for Comptroller.

Ald. Woodman hoped Mr. Hayes would be confirmed without a dissenting voice.

Ald. Schaffner moved that he be confirmed, and he was, unanimously.

The other nominees were referred to the Committees named below, as follows:

Corporation Counsel—Jesse O. Norton. Committee on Judiciary.

City Clerk—J. K. C. Forrest. Committee on Judiciary.

Member of the Board of Public Works—J. H. McAvoy. Committee on Judiciary.

City Sealer—C. H. Gillespie. Committee on Judiciary.

PRELIMINARY FIGHT ON REHM.

Superintendent of Police—Jacob Rehm.

Ald. Sidwell moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Dixon hoped that the Corporation Counsel would be asked for his opinion as to Rehm's eligibility, as he understood Rehm lived in Lake View.

Ald. Schaffner said the Corporation Counsel had already given an opinion.

Ald. Lengacher inquired if Washburn was a resident of Chicago when he was appointed.

Ald. Dixon replied that the Committee on Police should have asked about it.

The nomination was referred to the Committee on Police.

City Weigher—Miles Kehoe. Committee on Markets.

Boiler Inspector—Thomas H. Hamilton. Committee on Fire and Water.

Oil Inspector—John O'Neil. Committee on Judiciary.

Fish Inspector—Thomas H. Brown. Committee on Markets.

City Physician—J. C. Paoli. Committee on Judiciary.

Clerk West Side Police Court—John Amberg. Committee on Police.

Gas Inspector (to fill vacancy)—John E. Sieble, Committee on Gas Lights.

SALARIES.

Ald. Dixon presented an ordinance fixing the salary of the City Sealer at $2,000, requiring him to pay all fees to the City Comptroller, and to give a bond of $20,000.

It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Ald. Woodman submitted a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw an ordinance compelling the person who holds the office of City Sealer to pay to the City Comptroller all moneys received by him, he to receive 20 per cent of his collections as salary. Referred to Committee on Markets.

Ald. Dixon submitted an ordinance fixing the salary of the Fish Inspector at $2,000, and requiring him to pay his fees to the Comptroller. Referred to the Committee on County Relations.

Ald. Dixon offered another ordinance fixing the salary of the Boiler Inspector at $2,000, which was referred to the same Committee.

LODGING-HOUSES.

Ald. Schaffner offered a resolution authorizing the Board of Police to establish lodging-houses in each Division of the city, the money to pay for renting the buildings and fitting them up to be taken from any unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Police Department, not needed for other purposes.

It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Quirk presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to notify the daily newspapers to submit propositions for the city printing. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Communications were received in reference to the city printing, as follows:

Herald, 30 cents per square of eight lines; *Mail*, 32½ cents per square of seven lines, first insertion, and 24 cents second insertion; *Inter-Ocean*, 75 cents per square of eight lines, first insertion, and 45 cents each subsequent insertion.

The propositions were referred to the Committee on Printing.

AN ATTEMPT TO OUST AN ALDERMAN.

A petition, signed by P. H. McLean and John Pringle, was received, protesting against Ald. Richardson's occupying a seat in the Council for the reason that he was not, and had not been for the past four months, a resident of the First Ward, and asking that his seat be declared vacant. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Ald. Sidwell offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That all further action in regard to the erection and construction of the City-Hall and Court-House be, and the same is hereby, postponed until the second Monday of December, 1874.

OFFICIAL BONDS.

Ald. McGrath said that the bonds of city officers ought to be approved, and he moved that they be taken up.

The official bond of Daniel O'Hara, City Treasurer, in the penal sum of $1,500,000, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The official bonds of George Van Hollen, City Collector, in the penal sum of $200,000, and of Martin Scully, in the sum of $2,000, were referred to the same Committee.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Treasurer shall keep in his office always, subject to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee, a book or books showing the place of deposit of any and all moneys in his hands belonging to the city, and in which shall be entered the date and amount of each sum deposited, and the date and amount of each sum of money withdrawn; and when making his monthly statement, the Treasurer shall also render a statement under oath, showing such place or places of deposit, and the balance of the city's moneys in the same at the time of rendering said statement.

FISH-INSPECTOR.

The report of the Fish-Inspector, which showed that 40,379 half barrels of fish had been inspected during the last year, was placed on file.

DUMPING GARBAGE.

A report of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, announcing that no nuisance has resulted from the use of any grounds for dumping purposes, and that the City Scavenger had satisfactorily performed his work according to contract, was submitted, and referred to a special committee.

THE CORPORATION PAPER.

Ald. Woodman called attention to a charter provision which requires the designation of a corporation newspaper on the second Monday in December.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Council proceed to designate the corporation newspaper. Agreed to.

Ald. McGrath moved that further action be deferred until next Monday evening. Agreed to.

After some discussion, the motion was reconsidered, and Ald. Cullerton presented a resolution designating the *Mail* as the Corporation newspaper. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NORTH SIDE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating E. F. C. Klokke Police Commissioner from the North Side.

Ald. Schaffner moved that he be confirmed.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Woodman asked if the Mayor had removed Col. Wright. The Charter required that he must first remove an officer and give the reasons for it before his successor could be appointed.

The Mayor said he had not removed Col. Wright.

Ald. Campbell moved that the nomination be withdrawn from the Committee of Police.

Some discussion followed, half a dozen points of order were made, and much anger shown. The Mayor's bill was quoted in support of Ald. Woodman's views, but Ald. Campbell finally withdrew his motion.

Ald. Cullerton presented a resolution designating the *Staats-Zeitung* as the paper in which the Council proceedings, etc., are to be printed,—the same rates to be paid as to the corporation newspaper. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for the vacation of the north 259 feet of alley, Block 1, Grant's Addition; for the establishing of grades between Harrison street and Twelfth street; for filling West Sixteenth street, from Blue Island avenue to Loomis street; for filling Frank street, from Waller street to Blue Island avenue; for filling Union street, from Canalport avenue to West Twenty-second street; and for curbing, grading, and paving Union Park place, from West Lake street to Depot place.

REDUCING THE TAX-LEVY.

Ald. McGrath desired to introduce a report of the Finance Committee in regard to reducing the tax-levy.

Objection was made.

The Mayor said the Finance Committee had submitted to them the portion of his message in relation to reducing the levy, and had carefully considered it. There was not a dollar in the treasury to pay expenses which must be met on the 15th inst., and nearly $700,000 were required on the 1st of January to pay interest. If the Aldermen desired to "stave off" the matter, and collect the full amount of the levy, they could do so; but, if they desired to have the taxes reduced, the time for action was now. Some items had been stricken out that would probably be put in next year, when the people would be better able to bear the burden.

Ald. Campbell considered the report out of order.

Ald. Dixon also objected, and Ald. McGrath withdrew the report.

POLICE JUSTICES.

Ald. Stout moved that the Council proceed to the election of Police Justices. Agreed to.

Ald. McGrath nominated Daniel Scully for the West Division. He received 36 votes, D. Walsh, 1, and ——— 3, and was declared elected.

Ald. Stout nominated Henry Kaufmann for Police Justice of the North Division.

He received 35 votes, Cannon 1, Forrest 2, and was declared elected.

Ald. Foley nominated N. B. Boyden for South Side Justice, and Ald. Stout nominated Justice Daggett. The former received 21 votes and the latter 18, and Joe Forrest 1.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then submitted. It is as follows:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that part of the inaugural message of His Honor the Mayor recommending a reduction of the tax-levy for the year ending March 1, 1874, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: That we have given the subject a careful consideration, and, while we believe that all the appropriations made will be needed, we are fully convinced, upon consultation with the members of the different departments of our City Government, that some of the appropriations may, at least, be postponed for another year, without any serious loss or material inconvenience to our citizens. We are also convinced that some of the items in the appropriation ordinance may be considerably reduced, without retarding the progress or postponing the completion of the work for which such appropriations have been made; but your Committee find it impossible, no matter how much we may desire to reduce the tax-levy to what it was last year, from the fact that many of the improvements are already under contract, and some of them finished, and temporary loans have been made for them in anticipation of the collection of the tax of 1873. Thus it will be seen that a large amount of money to be derived from this year's taxes has already been expended. Your Committee are unable to recommend any reduction in the appropriation made for salaries, which amounts to the enormous sum of $1,719,035, for the reason that the law provides that, when the salaries of the municipal officers are established in the Appropriation ordinance, they shall neither be increased nor diminished during the fiscal year for which such appropriations are made. We are fully convinced that some of these salaries might be reduced had the Council power to do so, and yet allow a fair compensation for services rendered. Your Committee believe, after consultation with the Law Department, that, if the Council make a reduction in the tax-levy in accordance with the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, such reduction should be made before any action is taken by your Committee on the ordinance levying taxes for the year 1873. We therefore submit the following order, which contains all the items in the appropriation ordinance your Committee deem advisable to have reduced or deducted, and respectfully recommend its passage:

ORDERED, That the Finance Committee be, and are, hereby directed to reduce the total amount of the tax-levy of 1873, when submitting the ordinance providing for such tax-levy to this Council for its approval, by deducting therefrom the sums appropriated for the following purposes:

Board of Public Works: Sewerage fund, $130,000; Lincoln Park fund, $244; Lake Park fund, $3,000; Dearborn Park fund, $5,000; land damages at Twelfth street, $38,000; land damages at Eighteenth street, $8,300; land damages at Halsted street, $6,500; bridge at North avenue, $20,000; cleaning North branch of Chicago River, $100,000. Total, $279,644.

Fire and Police Departments: Purchase of a lot for engine at State and Twelfth streets, $7,500; lot at Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, $4,000; lot at State and Elm streets, $5,500; lot at Lincoln and Indiana streets, $4,800; lot between Madison and Van Buren and Throop and Robey streets and brick building, $13,000; two chemical machines, horses, etc., $8,200; for enlarging and remodeling the Third Precinct Police Station, $4,000; enlarging the Eighth Precinct Police Station, $3,000. Total, $50,000.

Board of Education: Rebuilding Elm Street Primary School, including heating apparatus, $30,000; twelve-room building and lot near Twenty-sixth and Halsted streets, $37,500; twelve-room building corner of Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue and lot, $45,000; moving branch of Moseley School building and fitting up same, $500; furniture, apparatus, etc., $1,000; wages of engineers and janitors, $1,000. Total, $133,000.

The report was laid over, and the Council adjourned.

PERSONAL.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Prof. Agassiz is seriously ill.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

A Quieter and More Peaceful Feeling in Havana.

A Disposition to Honor the Commands of the Home Government.

Capt.-Gen. Jovellar Will Not Resign His Position.

The Virginius Prisoners Taken to Cienfuegos Without Authority.

They Are Brought Back to Santiago de Cuba by Order of Jovellar.

Letter from Secretary Robeson Calling for Additional Appropriations.

Fourteen Millions Required to Put Our Navy in Good Condition.

Interesting Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and N. B. Forrest.

The Ex-Confederate Raider Descries a Command in the Event of War.

CUBAN NEWS.

PEACEFULLY DISPOSED.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—Capt.-Gen. Jovellar authorizes the statement that the entire island is quiet. He has no doubt that all will be arranged peacefully and satisfactorily without the slightest difficulty. He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana or transfer his power into the hands of Gen. Muero, the Segunda Cabo, who arrived by the last steamer from Spain.

QUIET FEELING.

The feeling of the people in Havana is quieter, and no disturbance is apprehended. The disposition to comply with the mandates of the Home Government and obligations of the treaty with the United States without further discussion is becoming general.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

The General commanding at Santiago de Cuba in the absence of Gen. Burriel, acting without orders, placed ninety-two of the Virginius prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war Bazaine, and sent them to Cienfuegos. The few remaining prisoners were either too ill to be removed, or, being youths of tender age, have been set at liberty. The prisoners, while at Santiago, were well treated by the authorities, and in no way molested by the populace. When the Bazaine reached Cienfuegos her commander announced by telegraph, to Havana, his arrival with the prisoners. The Captain-General answered by ordering the immediate return of the Bazaine and prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

AT SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 8.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here yesterday after a hard passage. She was driven out of her course and finally compelled to put into Bermuda for coal. The commanders of the Kansas and Juniata have not yet made a formal demand for the delivery of the Virginius prisoners. The latter were removed from jail to the fort this forenoon.

The French war steamer Kersaint and British sloop-of-war Niobe are in the harbor.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—No change in the affairs between the two Governments is indicated to-night. Mr. Fish believes that the Castelar Government will prove itself willing and able to do all that it has promised, and is confident.

MINISTER SICKLES' RESIGNATION.

No official notification of Minister Sickles' resignation has as yet reached the State Department, but it is expected daily. The difficulties between Fish and Sickles grew out of the officious zeal of the latter, who has chosen, it seems, in the recent complications, to represent the President rather than the Secretary of State. Before he had received any instructions, and anticipating any action that our Government might be disposed to take, Minister Sickles, immediately upon receiving news of the executions at Santiago De Cuba, filed a protest with the Madrid Government. He has also since that time, and up to the time when Mr. Fish first began to conduct the negotiations with the Spanish Government without Sickles' aid, insisted on presenting to Castelar more imperious demands than the instructions from the State Department permitted. On the 22d of November it was known that his relations with Figueras were of an unfriendly character, and it was about that time that Secretary Fish decided to conduct the case without his assistance. At the same time, it is stated that Mr. Fish took Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister here, into his confidence. Sickles very naturally became discontented, and advised this Government that the Castelar Republic was a failure, and that the United States Government should withdraw its recognition of Castelar as the head of the Spanish Government.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. FISH AT ODDS.

The Secretary of State declined to take the action advised by Sickles, and the latter will now come home and lay his case before the President, whose views he has reflected throughout. So much has the President been disposed to indorse and uphold Sickles, that Mr. Fish has been compelled to remonstrate with him, and the interviews on the subject have been of such a character as to lead to rumors that there has been a rupture between them. The President will not, however, there is reason to believe, persist in sustaining Sickles, who, unless there should be found another place for him in the diplomatic service, will be remanded to the calm delights of New York politics.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There is a reluctance in official quarters to talk about the anticipated or actual resignation of Minister Sickles pending the protocol. There is no doubt it was owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of Mr. Sickles that the negotiations were consummated at Washington between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. Gen. Sickles, being a retired officer, with an annual salary of $5,625, was at liberty to go where he pleased, and in accepting the office of Minister to Spain, in May, 1869, he has drawn the actual salary of $12,000 for this service, but nothing on the army account, as the law prohibits the drawing of more than one salary. On his retirement as Minister he will draw his army pay.

Among other reasons that are urged that go to show that

THE VIRGINIUS WILL BE GIVEN UP PEACEFULLY,

is one based upon the character of the members of the Casino Espanol. Senator Zelueta, who is President of the concern, is probably the wealthiest man in Cuba, having large plantations and owning a great many slaves. The entire Casino is composed of gentlemen of this description. They foresee that, in case a war is had with the United States, such as must inevitably come if the terms of the protocol are not complied with, they must lose a large portion, if not all, of their possessions, and that their slaves, at all events, would be taken, or escape from them. The Casino exercises the only power that has actual control of the Volunteers, and they, appreciating their own danger, have used their influence with the Volunteers to restrain them to secure this end, Zelueta has promised that the United States

WILL PAY ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

in case the Virginius is given up, which, as time will show its improbability, will some day bring upon his head the wrath of his dupes, but will serve our purpose admirably at this time by keeping the riff-raff Volunteers quiet till peace is assured between the two countries.

◆

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAFETY OF THE KANSAS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Intelligence of the safe arrival at Bermuda of the sloop-of-war Kansas, which sailed from this port some time ago for Santiago de Cuba, is a source of relief to the many friends of those on board who reside in this city, for it was feared that she had suffered severely from the heavy gales which have lately prevailed in the latitudes in which she has been cruising.

THE SPANISH VESSEL ARAPILES.

It was rumored about the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to-day that the guns of the Arapiles had been spiked, but on examination by a detail from the crew of that vessel it was found to be untrue. The coal-barge Upland, which was sunk a day or two ago in front of the dry-dock in which the Arapiles lies, and which prevents her egress, is to be raised by a Government wrecking company. After they are fairly started, it will take two days to raise her. The officers of the Arapiles say they believe the sinking was purely accidental, and attribute no blame to any one.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Under the circumstances of the present emergency I am compelled to ask that a special appropriation be made to cover the expenses of putting the ironclads and cruisers of the navy of the United States in condition for immediate and active service. I have taken measures to put every available iron and wooden ship of our navy in a condition for immediate duty. I have ordered all ships of the various squadrons within reach to rendezvous at Key West. I am enlisting men to supply and fill up the crews of all war vessels. I have accumulated materials, provisions, and supplies for their maintenance and support, and advanced ammunition and all weapons of naval warfare for their use. The circumstances which have constrained the Department to this unusual activity and consequent expenditure are known to you and the country. The fact that they occurred during the recess of Congress made it necessary that I should myself assume the responsibility of prompt action, relying upon the wisdom and justice of the people and their representatives for support. I have not as yet exceeded the appropriations for the current year, but these measures, with the cost of preparing, transporting, and concentrating everything necessary to carry them out, have already almost exhausted the money of the working bureaus of the Department, and this must be supplied at once if the work is to go on. The cost of putting our ironclads in service—a work already undertaken and, in some instances, far advanced—will also require a large appropriation. The amount required to reimburse the bureaus so as to carry them through this year, and to put all our available monitors in order, will not be less than $4,000,000. If our force is to be increased, or if the powerful double-turreted monitors Miantonomah, Monadnock, and Puritan are to be put in condition for usefulness, at least $10,000,000 more will be required.

The Secretary had a long conference with the Committee on Appropriations to-day and will have another to-morrow.

THE POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN.

LEWIS, Del., Dec. 8.—The United States vessels Powhatan and Manhattan are detained by heavy weather.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND FORREST, THE EX-CONFEDERATE RAIDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The *Appeal* will publish to-morrow the following correspondence:

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: By telegraph from Washington and other sources, it appears that we are likely to become involved in war with Spain. If so, I presume the seat of war will be in Cuba. In case we should become involved, and the Government should require assistance, I hereby tender you my services as a volunteer. I think I could enlist from 1,000 to 5,000 men who served in the Southern army during the late war, at short notice, and who could rendezvous at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, either as cavalry or infantry. Yours very respectfully,

N. B. FORREST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1873.

N. B. Forrest, Memphis:

SIR: Yours of the 24th is received, and I have sent it to the War Department with this indorsement: "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for file. Among the hundreds of offers that come to me I deem this worthy of a place among the archives, to wait coming events. I regard N. B. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed by our civil war, and were it left to me in the event of war requiring cavalry I would unhesitatingly accept his services and give him a prominent place. I believe now he would fight against our national enemies as vehemently as he did against us, and that is saying enough.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

I don't believe there will be war, for neither Government wants a war. Again, in the event of war with Spain on account of Cuba, the bulk of the fighting would be afloat, for who ever commands the sea can have Cuba. We may not now have sufficient heavy iron-clad ships, but then some could be had, and we have abundance of good naval officers and seamen, when the result would be certain, leaving for the land-forces the smaller task of occupation. No part of this will likely be confided to me, and therefore I have sent your letter to the War Department, which can only act after Congress declares war, and provides the means for its prosecution.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

IN NEW YORK.

CUBAN SYMPATHY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Cuban mass-meeting, in the cause of humanity, is to be held here on Friday evening next.

From the New York Times, Dec. 6.

A number of leading Spaniards, who are opposed to the protocol recently signed by Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish as a settlement of the existing difficulties between the two countries, met yesterday at the office of Ferrer De Conto, editor of *El Cronista*, and drew up a lengthy protest, which, it is understood, will shortly be printed, and after enough signatures are obtained it is proposed to forward the same to the chief authorities in Spain. It is understood that the course pursued by De Conto and his associates is repudiated by the leading Spaniards in this city, and those who are satisfied with the protocol express their determination, should the De Conto protest be presented, to forward another tendering the thanks of the liberal-minded Spaniards, resident in this city, to Admiral Polo and President Castelar for the wise course they have so far pursued in endeavoring to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties at present existing between the two countries.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 6.

The *Cronista*, of this city, which is the acknowledged exponent of ultra-Spanish sentiments in the United States, publishes in its last issue a leader which is given below:

TREASON OR COWARDICE?

The Government of Spain will sacrifice our national honor and gravely compromise the integrity of the national territory, if it accepts or sanctions the shameful compact which our representative in Washington has signed, for the purpose of arranging the artificial controversy about the Virginius.

No honorable Spaniard of medium understanding can do less than understand what that infamous compact means,—a sign of ignominy for Spain and the divorce between Cuba and the metropolis, what the Government of the United States is deceitfully seeking.

Who has seen resolved through the telegraph a question that has been submitted in Cuba to criminal proceedings, and that yet has to be submitted *a posteriori* to the investigation of the American Government, to find out from positive data the nationality of the Virginius?

What, then? Do not the Spanish tribunals, who have submitted their action to justice and law, merit more respect from the representative of Spain?

Or does the Minister also believe, as artificially has been given to believe here, that the shooting of the pirates of the Virginius was the arbitrary act of a few Spanish officers?

The American Government recognizes that it is not satisfied of the legitimacy of the flag and papers of the Virginius by the act of conceding to Spain a month in which to produce the proofs, in virtue of which the ship has been proceeded against, before the American flag will be saluted. And is there a plenipotentiary who dares to sign the return of this ship, whose criminality against Spain is clearly proved, and whose nationality is yet so doubtful to the Government of the Republic of the United States.

As God lives, this is an act of treason against the country which is hardly conceivable in Spanish hearts. Or is the American nation absolute mistress of the seas to prevent us from judging the Virginius, whose nationality has not been cleared up yet, like that precision with which her aggressions against Spain have been put in evidence?

Here, then, comes in a concession made on our part which will cost us the loss of Cuba without fail. It is like saying to the pirate ships of all the universe: "Raise the American flag on your masts, with or without the right to do so, and go to Cuba, safely and with the greatest impunity, against the searches of Spanish cruisers. That flag will be an inviolable safeguard."

The affront by which we are humiliated in that unfortunate protocol has not this time stopped at the delivery of the Virginius. It was necessary to guarantee the impunity of the pirates who may go to Cuba to rob in the future, and without the lightest restriction it has been agreed to deliver the survivors of the steamer, calling them—what infamy!—passengers, to establish freely, and a priori, the criminality of the good Spaniards who have detained them on their voyage.

And, more than this, to the hypocritical malignity of this Government, and the incomprehensible humiliation of the representatives of Spain in Washington, is added the last consideration of the question of indemnity for the families of the dead. For what, if it has already been declared previously that the living among the passengers are not justified by Spain? The consideration of this implies the unjust death of the others, and, in a word, the ignominious clause not only compromises us to indemnify the families of so many of the passengers and crew as have been shot, but establishes the criminality of the Spanish officials who caused the capture and deaths.

It would be the culmination of ignorance and innocence not to comprehend the inevitable premises which this point of the protocol establishes; and here the *Cronista*, consecrated to the defense of the honor and the interests of the *patria*, does not hesitate to qualify as cowardly or traitorous the infamous compact subscribed by the representatives of that *patria* in Washington.

And will Spain be obliged to submit to the ignominy, knowing the dangers which the bases of the treaty engender? No; a thousand times, no. If it is treason, it obliges no one to follow the supreme power of the Republic; and if it is cowardice, neither ought it to control a nation like ours.

Godoy, being in Madrid, President of the Council of Ministers, assented to the infamous surrender of a part of the Spanish Peninsula to the Great Napoleon, whose invading army followed. But the glorious 2d of May broke in pieces the ignominious compact, and the heroic people of Madrid hurled the pieces in the face of the Captain of the Century, driving, moreover, his legions from our soil.

◆

CANADA.

Popularity of the Mackenzie Government—Organization of a New Political Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The Dominion revenue for November from customs, excise, Post-Office, public works, bill-stamps, and miscellaneous sources, amounted to $1,814,885.55. The expenditures for the same month were $2,176,-093.15.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is a noticeable feature that every vacancy created by the resignation or death of members of Parliament, or their acceptance of office in the Cabinet, has invariably been filled by a supporter of the present Ministry, and by acclamation in every case but one, that of the Finance Minister, whose majority was considerably larger than the entire vote polled by his opponent.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—The Western Division of the three divisions into which the city is divided for electoral purposes is unrepresented at present, owing to the acceptance of office by the present Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. To-day the nomination took place of candidates for that constituency's representation. The scandal party brought forward a man named Bickford, an American by birth, but naturalized two years ago,—a man of Dodge's stripe, who represents North York. The Ministerial party's candidate is Thomas Mass, a Queen's Counsel, destined to be one of the foremost men of the country, and he of the Blake stamp. Other prominent men nominated withdrew in favor of one or the other of these two.

A NEW "CANADIAN PARTY,"

or rather nucleus of one, has just been started here, and held its first public meeting on Saturday night. Its motto is, "Canada first." Its promoters aim at the amalgamation of the races in Canada into one nationality, actuated by national sentiment. They contend that there is too much deference shown to British opinion and traditions, and that there is necessity for greater self-reliance; that the time is certain to come, sooner or later, when Canada will be independent of Great Britain, to which end it is necessary to educate our people to a self-reliance sufficient to maintain our place among nations; that the terms "Reformer" and "Conservative" are meaningless at the present day, as no great questions separate these two parties; that such an organized party will do away with sectional cries, creeds, and national distinctions. This new party is composed of former adherents of both political parties, and includes in its ranks young and promising men of intelligence. The Hon. E. Blake is looked forward to as a possible leader in the future. Moss, candidate in West Toronto, has been indorsed by the "Canadian party," he having adopted their motto and approved of their objects, though he was brought out by the Reformers,—the present Ministerial party.

◆

THE GRANGERS.

Convention of the Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—Delegates to the State Grange are coming in on the evening trains. The Convention will open to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The reports of the State officers are ready, and will be submitted to-morrow. The reports are secret, but enough is public to warrant the statement that everything for the past year has been very prosperous. The Hon. D. A. Adams is here, and will attend. The hotels are crowded with visitors. Over 1,000 Grangers are expected to be present, though there are but 320 delegates.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry meets in this city to-morrow. There will be about 300 delegates in the body. Almost two-thirds of this number are now here, and the remainder will arrive on morning trains. The public gains but little inside news of what is to be done by the farmers who are in attendance upon the Grange.

It is estimated that over two-thirds of the hog crop of Iowa has gone forward, if not three-fourths. They say, however, that the best and heaviest hogs still remain unsold. As to the corn crop, they invariably report it as light, and as much lighter even than they had estimated it in the fall before husking.

◆

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—F. E. Hinckley, Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, reports as the result of his recent inspection of the road that he finds it in good condition. His appointment of officers, as reported in the local columns of THE TRIBUNE recently, embrace none of the old management except Mr. Hudson, the General Freight Agent, who is appointed to the same position he held under the old management.

WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

A Universal Amnesty Bill Passed in the Senate.

Senator Logan Introduces His Cheap Transportation Bill.

The Salary-Reduction Question Discussed in Both Houses.

The House Will Not Entertain a Resolution Regarding Cuban Belligerency.

House Bill Introduced Authorizing an Additional Issue of $25,000,000 National Bank Notes.

The Confirmation of Williams' Nomination for Chief-Justice Considered Doubtful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Monday is the day on which the rules can be suspended in the House and bills rushed through in haste, and is usually the most interesting day of the week to the spectators, and the most dangerous one to Congress and the country. This suspension of the rules cannot be had till after the morning hour, in which a call of the States is had, expires. To-day there were bills enough introduced in the morning hour to keep Congress engaged for a twelvemonth in the legislation they contemplate.

MAYNARD'S GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

Immediately after the morning hour, Mr. Maynard brought forward a general amnesty bill, which also repeals the provision prescribing the ironclad oath in certain cases, and, after some little filibustering upon it by members opposed to amnesty, succeeded in passing it by a vote very much in excess of the required two-thirds. After the bill had been read, Lawrence, of Ohio, rushed excitedly over to Maynard, and inquired in a loud voice whether he proposed to admit Jeff Davis to a seat on this floor, to which Maynard very quickly replied that he did propose to admit the President as well as the Vice-President of the late Confederacy to a seat on the floor of the House, if the people where he lived chose to elect him to the seat. Lawrence was perfectly horrified, and was one of the twenty or thirty who voted against the bill. As it is understood that Maynard is to be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, this day's work will not injure his prospects materially with the late Confederates. It is remarked as a singular circumstance that he drew up and secured the adoption of the ironclad oath which he to-day secured the repeal of.

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Sunset Cox then introduced a resolution recognizing a state of war between the Republic of Spain and the so-called Republic of Cuba, and according to the two parties belligerent rights, which, for a time, occasioned a great deal of excitement. No speeches were made, however, and, being pressed at once to a vote, only about one-half of the Democrats, with about twenty Republicans, voted in favor of it, while the majority against it was prompt and overwhelming. There was a general feeling that it would be unwise in the extreme, at this juncture of the Spanish affairs, to still further complicate them by the adoption of the resolution, and that the offering of the resolution was by no means a judicious act, as it might have a disastrous influence upon the questions now pending between the Spanish Republic and the United States. The advocates of war at any price were evidently greatly surprised at the little strength developed in the House, and will possibly from this on not be so demonstrative as they have been.

REDUCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

Hale, of Maine, then brought forward the bill to reduce Congressional salaries, the provisions of which have been sent you; and it was the occasion of much the same sort of a display as was had last Thursday, when the gates were opened to let in the flood of bills on this subject. The bill was well enough, and action might have been had on it if Hale had known whether he wanted action now or at some other time, but, as he delayed matters, the confusion in the Hall grew, and things became so entangled that Speaker Blaine had difficulty in unraveling the snarl. Woodford, of New York, gave notice that the public desired action to-day, and obtained permission to move the previous question; but, as he only got about forty members to second his demand, he subsided. It was finally agreed that the bill should be the special order for to-morrow after the morning hour, to come up for discussion on a motion to recommit, speeches being limited at first to twenty minutes, with the understanding that they may be cut down to five minutes subsequently. A vote will doubtless be had some time this week, as nearly all the members manifest a desire to deliver themselves on this subject.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

After all this was settled, the old familiar performance of bringing up the Supplementary Civil Rights bill was introduced by Morey, of Louisiana. Beck, of Kentucky, in accordance with established usage, moved at once to adjourn, upon which the customary yeas and nays were had. The bill was afterwards referred to the Judiciary Committee, but will turn up again next Monday.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA.

Gov. John A. Burbank, of Dakota Territory, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of January next.

CONFIRMATION OF SHEPARD AS DISTRICT GOVERNOR.

A number of Senators complain that when Shepard was confirmed to-day, the thing was done so quietly that they did not know what had transpired till the job was consummated.

THE NEW YORK & CHICAGO AIR LINE.

Under the title of "A bill to provide for the permanent and cheap transportation of passengers and freight between the cities of New York and Chicago," Mr. Logan, in the Senate, and Mr. Farwell, in the House, to-day petitioned Congress to grant a charter for an air-line railroad between the above cities. The provisions of the charter are: On behalf of the corporators, a remission of duties on material used in its construction; the Company, in consideration of which remission, agrees to carry Government freight and passengers at rates to be fixed by Congress, and all other freight at not more than 1¼ cents per one hundred weight, and passengers at 2½ cents per mile. Of course, if the charter is granted, all proceedings for the condemnation of land for the use of the road will be in the United States Courts. Abner Taylor, of Chicago, and other Illinoisans are here to lobby through the bill, which will be bitterly opposed by the high-tariff men both in and out of Congress.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The peculiar action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in partially considering the nomination of Williams to be Chief-Justice, and adjourning over until to-day without taking action, is regarded as an indication of the ultimate defeat of that gentleman's aspirations. The reason given why action is postponed till Friday is, that Edmunds, the Chairman of the Committee, is in a feeble condition of health; and it is hoped he will be better by that time. He was strong enough to-day, however, to attend a meeting of his Committee, and [illegible]

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

TAXATION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

The Republic Life Insurance Company Case.

Judge Farwell's Decision Thereon.

He Holds that the State Can Tax Stock Against the Company Instead of the Stockholder.

No Other Material Point Raised.

The Motion for an Injunction Overruled.

Below will be found the decision of Judge Farwell in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company against Joseph Pollak, County Clerk. The decision was made by Judge Farwell alone, Judge Williams neither assenting nor dissenting, he having been too busy to prepare any opinion. It will be seen that it upholds the legality of the acts of the State Board of Equalization. The argument came up on a motion for an injunction, and therefore the decision, being an interlocutory decree, cannot be assigned for error, on which to make an appeal. County Attorney Root is of the opinion that a general demurrer will be filed to the bill. This will be overruled, and an issue thus made, which can be taken up by appeal to the Supreme Court, in order to reach a speedy final decision, so as not to delay the collection of the taxes. Mr. Root has telegraphed to the Attorney-General the decision, and asked what steps are to be taken. The decision of the motion, however, involves nearly the same questions as a formal hearing would, and it is not probable that any further trial will be had in the Circuit Court. We give the decision in full, as follows:

Complainant asks this Court to issue a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant, the County Clerk of Cook County, from extending any taxes against complainant or its property under the assessment recently made by the State Board of Equalization, claiming that such Board had no authority to act in the premises; that the law under which such assessment is made is unconstitutional; that the greater part of the property assessed to complainant does not belong to it, but to its stockholders, and should be assessed to them, and has been assessed to them either wholly or in part.

THE COMPLAINANT.

The complainant is a joint-stock corporation, incorporated in 1869, under the laws of Illinois, and having its principal office in Chicago. Its authorized capital is $5,000,000, of which $800,000 has been taken and issued, and is held principally by persons residing in this State. It owns two improved lots on LaSalle street, and has its office in its building there. Its real estate was valued by the Assessor at $41,900. He valued the office furniture at $120.60. The County Board of Revision approved of his valuation of the real estate, but reduced the valuation of the furniture to $110.64, so that the whole amount of values returned to the State Board of Equalization against this Company is about $42,000.

ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD.

The State Board, in equalizing the assessments, have more than doubled the valuation of this property, raising it to about $87,000, and have also proceeded to assess against the complainant the value of its capital stock and franchises at $884,061, less the said $87,000, so that the increased assessment against the complainant over that made by the County Board is $842,000, or thereabouts.

WHERE IT DERIVED ITS AUTHORITY.

The State Board, in so assessing the capital stock and franchise, proceeded under and pursuant to provisions of the Revenue laws of 1872.

The Constitution provides that (Art. IX., Sec. 1) "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property, such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises or privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class on which it operates."

THE REVENUE LAW.

The statute of 1872 (p. 1 Sec. 1) reads as follows: "That the property named in this section shall be assessed and taxed, except so much thereof as may be in this act exempted:

"*First*—All real and personal property in this State.

"*Second*—All moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, and other investments, the shares of stock of incorporated companies and associations, and all other personal property, including property in transitu to or from this State, used, held, owned, or controlled by persons residing in this State.

"*Third*—The shares of capital stock of banks and banking companies doing business in this State."

MANNER OF ASSESSING CAPITAL STOCK.

Sec. 3 specifies the rules which are to govern in valuing personal property, and the fourth clause is as follows: "The capital stock of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association. Said Board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash value of such capital stock as to it may seem equitable and just; and such rules and principles, when so adopted, if not inconsistent with this act, shall be as binding, and of the same effect, as if contained in this act, subject, however, to such change, alteration, or amendment as may be found from time to time to be necessary by said Board; *provided*, that, in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act, the shares of capital stock of any such company or association shall not be assessed or taxed in this State."

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

By Sec. 32, joint stock companies or corporations are required to list, giving the name and location of the company, the amount of capital stock authorized, and the number of shares into which it is divided, the amount paid up, the market value of the shares of stock, or, if they have no market value, then their actual value, the amount of all indebtedness except for current expenses, and the assessed valuation of its tangible property. Such list is to be delivered to the Assessor, and by him to be returned to the County Clerk, and by him to be forwarded to the State Board. If the company fails to make such list, it is made the duty of the Assessor to make the same, from the best information he can obtain, and, when so made, it is to be forwarded to the Couty Clerk and State Board, as mentioned above. By Sec. 34, every person owning or using a franchise, granted by any law of this State, shall, in addition to his other property, list the same as personal property, giving the total value thereof. By Sec. 108, it is provided that the State Board shall assess the capital stock of each company or association, respectively, now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this State, in the manner above specified, and that such assessments are to be extended by the County Clerk and the taxes collected upon the same for all purposes, the same as may be levied on other property.

IS THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?

Under this law the State Board acted in the case before us. They assessed the capital stock and franchise of the Company, at their cash value, deducted therefrom the assessed value of the real and personal property, and forwarded these assessments to the County Clerk, who is now about to extend the taxes upon this basis, according to the statute. The important question in this case is, whether or not this method and principle of assessment, prescribed by the statute and followed by the Board, is valid?

STOCKHOLDERS, AND NOT THE COMPANY, SHOULD BE ASSESSED.

On the part of the complainant, it is claimed that the capital stock of the Company does not belong to the Company, but to the stockholders; that it is in no sense the property of the Company, but the property of the persons who own the several shares, and that, in every aspect of the case, it would be unjust for the State to require the Company to pay out of its corporate property taxes levied upon property not belonging to the Company, but to other persons; it is not a matter of indifference to the stockholders, nor to the Company, as to whether such tax is assessed to the Company, and paid from the funds of the Company, or assessed to the stockholder and paid by him; that it is no answer to say that the result is the same in the long run, and that it may be taken out of dividends, or will only serve to diminish the dividends to that amount; that this tax does not profess to be levied upon the corporation as representing the stockholders, and, if paid, could not be considered as paid for their benefit, and therefore could not be retained from dividends or collected as for money paid; that the stockholders, or at least those who reside in other States, are severally liable to be taxed upon their shares of their places of residence, and that they would never consent to have this entire tax paid by the Company, to their manifest prejudice as compared with the stockholders residing in this State, in case the stockholders in this State should be directly taxed upon their shares; that the rate of taxation varies in different States, and even in the same State for local purposes, and that, therefore, there can be no equitable way of assessing this stock, except to have each person's stock assessed against him as his own property.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

On the other hand, on the part of the People, it is argued that this is not a tax upon the stock of the shareholders, but upon the property of the Company, that all that is taxed belongs to the Company, and to no one else, is owned, held, and enjoyed by it, and by it alone, that there is no attempt, as far as it rests within the power of our laws, to tax any of this property, either directly or indirectly, twice, inasmuch as it is expressly provided by the statute "that, in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act, the shares of capital stock of any company or association shall not be assessed or taxed in this State;" that if the owners of such stock in other States are taxed upon their shares of stock, it is not the fault of our laws, but it is their misfortune.

COMPLAINANT'S POSITION NOT TENABLE.

In support of these conflicting claims counsel have made elaborate arguments, and have cited numerous authorities. I have endeavored to give due weight to all that has been so well said, and I have carefully examined all the authorities referred to, and, upon the whole, I am clearly of the opinion that the position of the complainant is not tenable, and that this tax upon the capital stock of the Company is a tax upon the property belonging to the Company itself, and not to other persons.

I shall proceed to state, as briefly as is consistent with the nature of the question, and the importance of the rights involved, directly or indirectly, in this controversy, the considerations and principles which lead me to this conclusion, but shall not undertake to review the arguments or authorities on either side.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CORPORATION.

Corporations are the creatures of law. Until the law creates them, they have no existence. By their charters, or by the acts under which they are organized, they have certain rights and privileges which are called franchises. These franchises may differ in different cases; some may have more, and others less, depending upon the provisions of their charters. There is one franchise which they all have, and that is, the right to be, the right to exist. A corporation so created is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. It has a name given it, by which it is known, and under which it can take, hold, and grant property, contract obligations, sue and be sued, and do any other thing authorized by the charter or incidental to its chartered rights. It has perpetual succession under an artificial form, so that, although its members may die or retire, others may step into their places; and thus the corporation itself is called immortal, and is not limited in its duration, unless provided in its charter. By means of such association, men are able to unite their capital, energy, and skill, and to enter upon important enterprises which no single person or associated persons would undertake. That this franchise, this right to exist, is of itself of great value, is apparent from the fact that so many charters are obtained and so many companies organized, and that so large a portion of the important business of the country is done through them.

THE CORPORATION OWNS ITS PROPERTY AND FRANCHISE.

In joint stock corporations, as ordinarily constituted, the persons who may be said, in a certain ultimate sense, to own this artificial being, and all that it has and is, are called stockholders. They are supposed to bring forward and contribute severally, in certain definite proportions, all the money or means deemed necessary to carry on the operations of the company, and what they thus contribute is called the capital stock of the company, and for convenience is divided into shares, and such person so contributing is entitled to a certificate showing the number of shares he has contributed. These stockholders, or those who may succeed them as the owners of their shares, constitute the members of the corporation. They elect its officers, and through them manage and control the affairs of the company. They have a right to receive, in proportion to the number of shares they hold respectively, any dividends that may be declared, and they have a right to insist upon pro rata distribution of the net effects upon the dissolution of the corporation if it shall be dissolved. The interest which such shareholder has is a species of property, and is in the nature of a chose in action. The value of the shares of stock depends upon the condition of the company, and, in many cases, if not in most, the market value of the stock of the Company may he taken as the true value of the entire property of the company; but the stockholders are not the owners of anything so contributed, to commence or carry on this business. The artificial person so created by law—that is, the corporation itself—owns, uses, and controls all the property and valuable rights, including the franchise itself, so conferred by law, or obtained in the manner above mentioned. (See Angell & Ames on Corporations, Sec. 560.)

THUS THE CORPORATION MUST PAY THE TAX.

Such, and such only, being the rights of the corporation, and such the rights of the several stockholders as such, it necessarily follows that when the taxing power of the State undertakes, in accordance with the express language of the Constitution, to levy a tax "so that any person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property," it is the right, if not the duty, of such power to treat such domestic corporation as the legal owner of everything which such corporation *has*, or *is*, of value, and to regard the whole as property belonging to the corporation, and for which it is to be assessed and taxed. Such corporations, established by our own laws, are in a peculiar sense domestic institutions belonging here, and not necessarily recognized or tolerated beyond the boundaries of our own State. Except upon sufferance, they cannot breathe beyond our own boundaries. Here must be the office, their place of business, the base of operations. (A. & A., Secs. 104 and 386).

"CAPITAL STOCK" MEANS STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

There is, then, no injustice or impropriety in taxing these corporations directly, as the owners of all corporate property and corporate rights. Everything which a corporation has or is that is valuable and capable of estimate or assessment, may be called its *stock*, its capital, or the *capital stock*. All of those words are in common use both in statutes and in the language of the courts, and in ordinary discourse, as denoting substantially the same thing. When shares of stock are spoken of, we ordinarily refer to the interest which the stockholders have; and the words "stock" or "capital stock" may with propriety be used so as to denote only the aggregate of the shares, and be used rather with reference to the property or interests of shareholders than the property and interests of the corporation. When, therefore, the words "stock" or "capital stock" are used either in statutes or in the language of the courts, it may become necessary, as in this case now before us, to determine what is the meaning of the law, or of the Judge in the use of these words. I am clearly of opinion that, in the statute under consideration, the word "capital stock" means not the stock of the shareholders, but the stock of the Company. Such a construction is consistent with the general objects of the law, and operate to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on the subject of taxation. To give it the other meaning—to hold that it means the property of the shareholders—would be going out of the way in search of what, under the circumstances, would be a forced and unnatural definition, for the purpose of making the law of no effect. (A. and A., Secs. 461 and 470.)

POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD.

It is also urged as a valid objection to the assessment in question that the third section of the statute provides that "the State Board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash value of the capital stock as may seem equitable and just to the Board;" that this provision attempts to confer upon the State Board both judicial and legislative powers; that the Board did adopt, and act upon, certain values under that provision, and that such values so adopted are inequitable. I do not think that the powers of the Board are in any way enlarged by virtue of that provision, but that they would have been authorized, without it, to adopt such rules and principles as they might deem equitable and just, if they were not inconsistent with the act. So that if there is anything wrong in this branch of this proceeding, it must be in their action, rather than the law under which they acted.

THE RULES IT FOLLOWED.

It is alleged in the bill that the rules adopted by the Board, and upon which they acted, are as follows:

"*First*—The market or fair cash value of the shares of capital stock, and the market or fair cash value of the debt (excluding from such debt the indebtedness of current expenses), shall be combined or added together, and the aggregate amount so ascertained shall be taken and held to be the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchises respectively of such companies and associations."

AN IMMATERIAL POINT.

As to what view is to be taken of this rule by which the cash value of the indebtedness of the corporation is added to the cash value of its capital stock, I will not now undertake to give any opinion, for it is not necessary to do so in deciding the case before us. It does not appear that the complainant had any such indebtedness. If other corporations assessed had such indebtedness, and the value of it was added to the value of their stock, that would increase the assessment to other corporations, and to that extent would operate to the advantage of all other tax-payers in the State, the complainant included. The complainant will not be heard in a court of equity who seeks to get rid of taxes assessed to himself, only for the reason that some rule has been adopted or some action taken by the Board which operates to the prejudice of some other party, but not to the injury of the complainant.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE STATE BOARD'S ASSESSMENT.

It is also argued, as an objection to the validity of this assessment, that in this statute providing for the persons who are to make the assessment, the constitutional requisitions on that subject have not been complied with, but have been departed from. It is said that "the person or persons to be elected or appointed" to assess property should assess all the property in the district for which they are appointed; that it is not competent for the Legislature to appoint persons to assess one description of property and other persons to assess another description; that this is an unjust and dangerous discrimination, which, if sanctioned, might lead to dangerous results; and that, therefore, inasmuch as the law does not require the local Assessor nor the County Board to assess the property in question,—that is, the capital stock and franchise of domestic corporations,—but makes the State Board of Equalization the first and only assessor of all such property, such provision is unconstitutional, and their action under it void. In my judgment, the objection is not a good one. I see nothing in the Constitution warranting the view contended for, nor do I think it by any means certain but that, aside from the question of constitutionality, such a division of labor in making assessments may not, in some cases, be wise. The members of the State Board, coming as they do from all parts of the State, and representing all parts of the State, meeting at Springfield, where they without difficulty can learn, by reference to the charters and to the certificates of organization there on file, what corporations have been chartered or organized, and where are their places of business, and in many cases, from reports and returns on file, the value of their capital and the condition of their affairs,—such a Board may be much better qualified to make a just and accurate assessment than the Assessors of the different districts. If the Legislature should see fit to have certain specified kinds of property throughout the State assessed by persons chosen or appointed to assess such property, and that only, I should not feel at liberty to say that such law would be unconstitutional. As to whether it would be wise or not, is for the Legislature to say. Perhaps it would be wise to have a Board of Brokers to assess property of insurance companies; a Board of Manufacturers to assess manufactured articles; and a Board of Farmers to assess farming lands. It might be unwise to so divide up and apportion off this business of making assessments, but I don't think it would be unconstitutional or illegal.

INCREASING THE COUNTY VALUATION.

It is also made a ground of complaint that the State Board, after thus adding the assessed values of corporate property, so by law first assessed by the Board, had increased the aggregate assessment made by the local Assessors as corrected by the County Board more than 100 per cent.

I do not think the objection well taken. I think the limitation must be confined to the amount of the assessments sent up from below to the State Board.

Such being the view which I take of this case, an order must be entered overruling the motion for an injunction.

THE COURTS.

More Bankruptcy Cases — The County Court.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Suit---Bill for Relief.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

George M. Hill, in one of the most incoherently drawn bills ever filed, relates a most extraordinary story of fraud and wrong practiced on him. He states that in 1853 his father died, leaving a considerable estate of which his mother acted as administratrix, though, as he alleges, without giving the necessary bond. Hill alleges that numerous frauds have been committed on him by means of orders, judgments, and decrees against his father's estate, which now belongs to him. The first step was the filing of a bill in chancery by his sister, Almeda L. McKay, who purported to represent him, against his mother. Hill alleges that neither he nor his sister had any knowledge of such a bill at the time. A pretended decree is shown, ordering the land, being Lot 31 of Block 65 of the Original Town of Chicago, to be sold, and a one-half interest was sold by one Elias Daniels, as Commissioner, to Sarah J. Hill, complainant's mother. In 1865, Samuel Delamater purchased the remaining one-half interest in said lot, belonging to complainant's sister, and immediately began a suit for partition. A decree was made, commissioners appointed, and the lot divided. In 1866, Delamater sold to H. H. Husted, who, complainant alleges, is a purchaser with notice of the defects of his grantor's title, and Husted sold or leased to one Matthew Coffey.

Complainant now maintains that all these conveyances are illegal, that the land was wrongly sold, and he asks that the decrees and conveyances may be set aside, that he may be declared the owner of one-half of the above-mentioned Lot 31, and one-half of the rents and profits since February, 1866, and that a Receiver may be appointed and an account had. The following parties are made defendants: Samuel Delamater, Lyman W. Spafford, Harrison H. Husted, Mrs. Coffey, widow of Matthew Coffey, Thomas Coffey, Eugene Coffey, Lizzie Coffey, Maggie Coffey, Peter Coffey, and Matthew Coffey.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

The argument as to the admission in evidence of the covenant on which the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad case against Sherman and others, is brought was taken up before Judge Blodgett, yesterday, but not concluded. As it involves the continuation of the case at all, it is of course closely contested.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John K. Woodward filed a bill for foreclosure against A. J. Hawhe, Mary H. Hawhe, and Arthur J. Hawhe, and John W. Waughop, administrator. Complainant alleges that in May, 1871, A. J. Hawhe made a mortgage for $3,000 to him on Lots 35 to 44, inclusive, of Lot 1, of Gallagher's Subdivision of the south half of Block 9, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 39, 14, and that the notes for which the mortgage were given are all overdue.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Walter S. Babcock filed a petition against Charles L. Boyd, to have him adjudicated bankrupt, on account of the non-payment of a note for $652.02. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Dec. 18, 1873.

Morris P. Carroll and Henry A. Tenney filed a petition against Chauncey B. Hewitt, John Watt, and F. A. Braymer, tobacco manufacturers, alleging that they have neglected to pay an accepted draft for $445.94. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

In the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company, Robert E. Jenkins, the Assignee, was allowed to compromise the claim against the Andes Insurance Company.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of James E. Mandeville.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Hubbel B. Cone, the claim of W. W. Kimball, executor, was allowed for $7,695.38. The claim of R. M. Skelton for $3,959.16, and the claim of T. J. Skelton for $1,324.04, were allowed.

The claim of Piatt, Thorne, and Maynard was allowed against the estate of Francis Crockett, for $747.80, and the claim of H. B. Kimball and W. A. Sheridan, for $5,451. The claim of Henry Willetts, for $78.50, and the claim of H. P. Kellogg and W. T. Johnson, for $229.20, were also allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles A. Street and Wayne B. Chatfield commenced suit against Hugh Somers for $1,000.

Stephen Reynolds began an action for $25,000 against George C. Holmes.

William C. Halloway, administrator of the estate of Johanna Campbell, deceased, brought suit for $5,000 against Charles C. Fredigke.

Christian Luhring, Christian Grawe, and August Burman began a suit against N. R. Preston and A. Koneman for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry Rehm and George Rupp recovered judgment against Frederick Sontag, Caroline M. Hofman, and W. D. Hofman for $2,422.78.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 27 to 46.

Judge McRoberts' call is 1, 3 to 9, 11 to 15, 17 to 19, and 21 to 25, all inclusive.

Judge Booth will call from 190 to 210.

Judge Rodgers' call is 1,483, 1,486, 1,487, 1,489, 1,491, 1,493, 1,494, 1,495, 1,497 to 1,510, inclusive.

◆

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Report of the Physician of the Insane Asylum--County School Superintendent--Election of Officers.

The session of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, the understanding being that the Board would be likely to pass upon the various appointments within its gift. Mr. Ashton occupied the chair, and all the Commissioners except Mr. Busse were present.

APPOINTMENTS POSTPONED.

The crowd was doomed to disappointment, as no business of absorbing interest was transacted, and the Board decided to defer the elections until after the pay of the various officers shall have been fixed.

A communication was received from Armstrong & Egan, architects, representing that the County Jail contractor, M. B. Bailey, cannot fulfill his contract to furnish fire-proof lath for the building, and proposing to put in wooden lath at a reduction of $1,800. The matter was referred.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Sheriff Bradley submitted a report showing the receipts and expenses of his office from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1873. He received in fees $4,746.44, and earned $2,380.09 which were not collected. His total expenses were $3,409.48, and a balance of $1,336.96 was paid into the County Treasury. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. Tope, physician of the County Insane Asylum, was presented, showing that Nov. 30, 1872, there were 221 inmates of the Asylum, of whom 111 were males and 110 females. There were admitted during the year 142—males, 84; females, 58; discharged—males, 61; females, 39; remaining, Nov. 30, 1873—males, 134; females, 129. Twenty patients recovered wholly during the year, 20 improved, 3 died, 16 went to Jacksonville, 37 died, and 4 got away. Since the opening of the Asylum, Dec. 1, 1870, there were admitted 543 patients, of whom 71 went to Jacksonville, and 85 died. Of the 140 admitted during the past year, 22 were of native and 120 of foreign birth; 54 married, 78 single, and 6 widowed. Dr. Tope states that the new additional story will be ready for use about the 1st of January next, furnishing accommodations for 50 patients, and giving a hall for amusement purposes. The new wards are for convalescent patients, and, therefore, should be comfortably furnished. He requests that the males be given a billiard table, and the females a piano. More room is needed, as the overcrowding of wards, and the lack of means of properly classifying patients, materially impair the usefulness of the Asylum. The classification of patients is of the utmost importance, as affecting successful treatment of the insane, and every institution deficient in such means is sadly lacking. It is suggested that an addition of 250 feet be attached to the northern wing, thus giving room for 150 more patients.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S BOND.

The Committee on Education reported that Cook County had nothing to do with the matter of the bond of the County Superintendent of Schools, who is only answerable to the Boards of Trustees of such townships as have suffered any injury in the school funds. Mr. Lane has $32,859.07 of the school fund in the bankrupt Franklin Bank. It was recommended that the County Superintendent's report be placed on file. The report of the Committee was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The same Committee reported recommending the payment of the amount due Mr. Lane for services—a little over $300. This met with opposition, on the ground that the county should not pay money to a man already deeply in its debt. The report was therefore referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported recommending the award of the contract for iron bedsteads for the County Jail to the Republic Iron Works at $1,899.50, that being the lowest bid. The report was concurred in.

ROOMS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Commissioner Bogue offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and the architect of the County Jail to confer with the County Clerk, County Treasurer, and Judge of the County Court, and learn their views with reference to the rooms to be occupied by them in the County Jail and Criminal Court Building; that the architect prepare necessary plans and specifications, and that the Committee advertise for proposals to do the work. The resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Commissioner Singer, Drs. Pierce and Root were appointed visiting physicians to the poor of Lemont at the rates paid last year.

Commissioner Harris invited the Board to meet Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the County Agent's office, and thence proceed upon a tour of inspection of the Insane Asylum. The invitation was accepted.

On motion of Commissioner Clough, it was resolved that the fixing of salaries of county officers be made the special order for Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which hour the Board adjourned.

◆

THE BIG BLOW.

Effects of Thursday's Gale at Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Titusville, and Toronto.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 6.

There is no way of determining positively the exact amount of damage done by the late storm, in dollars and cents, but we think we are safe in putting it at not less than $50,000 in this vicinity. But in the face of this injury to property there is reason for congratulation, in the fact that no lives or limbs were lost during the prevalence of the gale.

It has been ascertained that about 100 feet of the superstructure of the new breakwater was carried away by the waves Thursday morning. The damage was done to the unfinished portion of the structure, and will cause a loss to the contractors of about $1,000.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gang of about 100 men, under the command of Mr. Henry Clark, bridge-builder for the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. Stephen Salt, the Road-Master of the Lockport Division, left the Erie Street Depot, for the purpose of repairing the damage done to the trestle-work on the Niagara Falls & Lockport Division of the New York Central Railroad. On arriving at the scene of the catastrophe it was found that matters were not in as bad a state as was first reported. Only one passenger-coach was imbedded in the mud and the locomotive and baggage-car were standing on the track uninjured.

The men at once went to work to get the car out, which, however, was a rather tedious job, but, when the task was finally completed, it was found that the coach had not been externally injured, but the inside was wet through. Attention was next paid to the trestle-work, which was found to be badly damaged. One hundred and seventy-eight feet had been washed away. Work was pushed forward with great activity, and by noon to-day the road will be again put in order so as to allow trains to run over it. Our reporter was informed that it will cost $15,000 to repair the damage done on this road.

THE MICHIGAN STREET BRIDGE.

The settling of the piers of this structure has caused a great deal of embarrassment to travel. The bridge now extends diagonally across the creek, a little corner of each end resting on the shore abutments so that pedestrians can just squeeze through and cross over. It has been found impossible to move the bridge either one way or the other, and there it stays, an impediment to creek navigation, and not much of a convenience to road travelers.

Out in the vicinity of the Tifft farm yesterday, although the flood had pretty generally subsided, the marks of the water were visible on every side. Planks, old boards, rotten logs, and many heterogeneous articles were strewn about in all directions, and numbers of boys and men were carrying them away on hand-wagons and wheelbarrows for firewood. The Tifft farm itself presented one long, wide range of ice, and the sides of the barns situated thereon showed the height to which the water had reached. The report that several shanties located in this neighborhood were blown down is false, though large numbers of sheds and fences were thrown down and carried away.

The Buffalo Creek Railroad sustained damages amounting to about $1,000, in consequence of portions of the road-bed being washed away. Parts of the track were also shifted from their places, and the employes were at work yesterday repairing the injury. Great excitement and dismay, we are informed, prevailed Thursday among the people residing in this locality, who momentarily expected that their houses would be carried off. Fortunately there was not much damage done.

THE STORM IN LOCKPORT.

The Lockport *Journal* of Thursday evening speaks as follows: "A fearful storm of wind, with intervals of heavy rain, prevailed here during last night and this morning. Old Boreas howled and played pranks among the roofs, the chimney tops, and windows of the houses in the city. It was a furious gale. The roofs of a number of buildings and also chimney tops were blown down, trees were uprooted, sign-boards along the business thoroughfares, and fences in various other parts of the city were carried away by the fury of the gale. Many were alarmed at the reckless manner in which sign-boards, branches of trees, bricks, and other dangerous missiles flew through the streets. Locomotion out doors was absolutely dangerous. Fortunately, however, there was no loss of life or serious personal injury to any one."

DAMAGE DONE IN ROCHESTER.

The gale which sprung up early Thursday morning did considerable damage in the vicinity of Rochester. Besides prostrating some of the telegraph wires, it tore part of the roof from off Bennett's new building, on West Main street, and crushed in the roof of a carriage shop near by. The walls of a two-story brick building in process of erection at East Rochester were blown down.

THE GALE IN TITUSVILLE.

The wind did considerable damage in Titusville, judging from the following paragraph which we take from the Titusville *Courier* of Friday: "Yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, a high wind swept over the oil country, which lasted for about an hour. The gale was such that in this city there was considerable damage done to property, and among others the Roberts Block suffered to some extent. The tin roof, about fifteen feet square, at the northwest corner of the block, was torn up. The oil derricks on Church Run, thirty-four in number, were leveled to the ground, the most of them located on the McGuire farm. At Pleasantville the damage was still greater. About one-fourth of the roof of the Holman Block was ripped from its fastenings and thrown to the street below, injuring the building on the opposite side of the street to a considerable extent. In that locality, also, a large number of oil derricks were blown down, and other damage done."

IN TORONTO.

One of the Toronto papers of yesterday remarks: "Early yesterday morning a gale of wind, equaling, if not surpassing, in its force anything of the sort ever before experienced in Toronto, set in from about south by southwest, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property. Most of the damage was done before 9 o'clock in the morning, but the gale continued with very little, if any, abatement until after dark, when it gradually subsided into what was comparatively a zephyr. Under the circumstances, being in the streets during the day could scarcely be expected to be unattended by danger, as a person did not know the moment he might find it necessary to dodge a flying sign-board or jump out of the way of a falling brick or tile. Of course, it is very difficult to get at the total amount of loss, but a careful, though rough, estimate makes it about $50,000."

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December shows that the average of the tobacco crop, in comparison with last year, is 94. The returns make the yield above that of 1872: In West Virginia, 129; Kansas, 114; Arkansas, 108; Virginia, 102; Illinois, 101; New Hampshire, New York, Texas, and Oregon, 100. The other States ranged between 70 in Pennsylvania and 98 in South Carolina and Florida. In condition, Connecticut reported an average of 133; Massachusetts, 120; New Hampshire, 118; Vermont, 110; Maryland, Louisiana, and Oregon, 106; Kansas, 102; Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, 101. Other States range between 100 in Illinois and 91 in Missouri. In all the Gulf States there are counties reporting the cultivation of sugar cane to some extent; but outside of Louisiana it is evident that this production is small. The returns make the average product of potatoes throughout the country 15 per cent less than last year. As the crop was then estimated at 118,516,000 bushels, a falling off of about 17,000,000 bushels is indicated. The sweet-potato crop is a fair one, both in yield and quality. The quantity of hay produced this year is about 500,000 tons less than last year, when it was not far from 24,000,000 tons. The report says, under the he head of "Foreign Demaud for Wheat in Great Britain," that many have supposed that Russia is the heaviest contributor to these supplies; but the official figures show, when subjected to analysis, that the United States furnish the largest proportion, the total for 15 years being 143,817,686 cwt., or 27 per cent of all, while the proportion for Russia is 24 per cent, or 126,756,477 cwt. Germany, inclusive of the Duchies, up to 1860, contributed 17 per cent, or 93,437,841 cwt.; France, 9 per cent, or 51,842,638 cwt., and British America 5 per cent. The prominent contributions, with fractions of percentages omitted, make 84 per cent, leaving but 16 per cent to all other sources of supplies.

◆

NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting, Woodstock, Ill., Feb. 10-12, 1874.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME.

Tuesday afternoon—Preliminary business, membership, committees, etc.

Tuesday evening—Addresses of welcome and response; President's address; Secretary's annual report.

Wednesday morning—Dairying in the Northwest—Is It Profitable? Exclusive Dairying.

Wednesday afternoon—Cows for the Dairy; Summer-Feed for Cows; Winter-Feed for Cows; Influence of Food and Drink on Milk.

Wednesday evening—Addresses.

Thursday morning—Care of Milk on the Farm; The Factory; Butter-Making—On the Farm and at Factory.

Thursday afternoon—Cheese-Making; Marketing Dairy Products; Reports from Dairy Boards of Trade.

Members of Associations will be entertained by citizens of Woodstock. Membership fee, $2.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Ayer's Hotel, Harvard, Ill., Dec. 3, arrangements were made for the annual meeting to be held at Woodstock, Ill., Feb. 10-12, 1874. An outline of the programme arranged is given above.

It is the wish of the Committee that much of the time be occupied with free discussion of the topics presented. The discussion of each topic will be opened by a brief paper or remarks by some one selected for the purpose, following which a general discussion will be had. The more formal addresses will be delivered at the evening sessions. The programme in full, with names of gentlemen who will deliver addresses and open the discussions, will soon be published.

The topics selected are of a general nature, and cover a wide range of subjects of much practical importance. While all are of interest to all connected with dairying in any way, the discussions on Wednesday will be of special interest to farmers engaged in dairying or thinking of engaging in the business; those on Thursday to manufacturers and dealers.

The actual and comparative profits of dairying in the Northwest, and whether it should be pursued as a specialty or united with other banches of farming; breeding, rearing, buying and disposing of cows; improvement of pastures; providing against drought; cooking food; affects of different foods on quantity and quality of milk; locating, planning, building and furnishing a butter or cheese factory; making butter on the farm and at the factory; making and curing cheese; when, where, and how to sell butter and cheese—are subjects of the greatest importance to all connected with the dairy interest, and it is hoped that not only the butter and cheese makers but the dairy farmers in large numbers will come to the meeting prepared to give their views on some one or more of these topics.

The citizens of Woodstock will show their hospitality by entertaining all members of the Association.

GEORGE E. MORROW, Secretary.

MADISON, Wis.

FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE IA.

Ten Buildings Burned—Loss, $30,000.

From the Independence (Ia.) Bulletin, Dec. 5.

An event which has long been anticipated and dreaded, the burning of the row of old frame buildings on the north side of Main street, east of Chatham street, occurred last Friday night. The devouring element swept clear the space from Chatham street to Munson's Block, including ten business buildings.

We have placed the total losses at $30,000, but think that they will be rather within than without of those figures. A great share of the contents of the burnt buildings were removed before the advance of the fire, and the losses on goods, with few exceptions, were caused by damage by removal rather than by burning. The following report of losses, generally estimates of the parties burned out, and the insurance held by each, are believed to approximate correctness:

N. Burr, loss on building, $500. No insurance.

A. Leytze, total loss on block and frame buildings, $12,000. Insured $6,000 on block and $1,000 on household goods in the Imperial, London.

Williams & Son estimate their loss on groceries at $2,500, insured $1,000 each in Girard and Traders'.

J. F. Hodges, loss, $1,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Iowa State Mutual, of Keokuk.

William Few, loss $200, one-half of which is covered by a policy of $500 in the Franklin.

Borie & McCarthy estimate their loss on stock, manufactured cigars and tobacco and fixtures at $4,000. They were insured for $3,000 in the Phœnix, Underwriters', and Hartford.

L. Sœner's loss on building, stock, and household goods is $2,500, upon which he had insurance for $500 on stock.

Burlingham & Robinson, meat market, lost $500; no insurance. Swartz & Wingert, owners of the building, lose a like amount, and have no insurance.

Till & Steinmetz estimate their loss at $2,000. Insured for $1,500 in Hartford. The loss on the building, owned by A. Lingscheid, was about $2,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Underwriters'.

Dunster, loss on building, $2,000. No insurance.

W. J. Cummings, loss on building and saloon stock and fixtures about $2,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Underwriters'.

Sturtevant, saloon fixtures, etc.; loss, $200; no insurance.

R. Godson, metal cornice manufacturer, lost on tools and finished work, about $600, on which he had no insurance.

N. Blondin, barber; Miss Raymond, dressmaker; Harman Clark, and A. Dusman, in the Leytze Block, all suffered more or less, the last two in household goods.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

An Unknown Woman Brutally Murdered--Escape of the Assassin.

From the Boston Globe, Dec. 6.

One of the foulest murders that was ever perpetrated occurred last night in Dorchester, in the locality known as Upham's Corner. The victim is an unknown woman of about 30 years, and beyond this fact and the details of time and place, and the nature of the injuries that resulted in death, nothing is known of a certainty, and rumor has everything else to itself. At 10:45 o'clock a member of the family of Samuel Smith, a colored barber, whose shop is on Columbia street, adjoining the old stone blacksmith shop which stands at the corner of Hancock and Columbia streets, heard sounds like groans, which seemed to proceed from the side of the road opposite the shop. The attention of Mr. Smith was directed to the noises, and immediately the whole family went out of the door into the street. As they opened the door, they saw upon the sidewalk, about five rods distant, a man evidently lying upon the body of a woman, and heard the groans with perfect distinctness. Mr. Smith rushed to the spot, and his family shouted for the police. When about half way to the place the man, apparently aroused by the cry of "Watch!" jumped up, and, bounding over the wall, sped across the vacant lot and was soon lost to sight.

Mr. Smith was almost immediately joined by Sergt. Collyer of Station 11, who had heard the cries for the police, and they together examined the woman. They found her head completely covered with blood, and perceived at once that she had been terribly injured; but, hearing her moans and perceiving that she breathed, they thought that she was not fatally injured; and, procuring a ladder, they laid across it some boards, and bore her, in the midst of the great crowd that almost immediately gathered, to the stables of Messrs. Hall & Wilson, a few rods away, on Hancock street. Doctors Steadman and Gilman soon arrived, but not until the woman had breathed her last, some ten minutes after the discovery of the murder. The sight of the woman was pitiful in the extreme, and was calculated to stir to wrath every feeling of a man's nature that can be wrought upon by deeds of atrocious violence. Her head was literally pounded to pieces, she having been struck at least six times with such violence as to crack her skull in as many different places, and to tear off great pieces of scalp and flesh from her skull. One blow over the right eye seemed to have completely extinguished it, and the right side of the head was stripped from forehead to crown.

The back of her head had been struck in a number of places, and from mouth, nose, and ears the blood was oozing forth. Officer C. H. Simpson discovered the weapon of attack lying upon the stone wall, just above the woman's head as she lay across the sidewalk. It was the end of a carriage-shaft, about two feet long, terminating in a heavy brass ferrule, and with one of its edges slightly acute. It had evidently been sawed off, and the edges of the large end had been champered smooth with a common knife. It was covered all over with blood. It was just such a weapon as it would seem could alone inflict such wounds. The daughter of Mr. Smith, the barber, was one of the family, as it came out into the street to find the source of the groans, and she affirms that as she was walking about the street at different times during the hours preceding the murder she saw the very man whom she afterwards saw running across the fields.

The description given of him is that he was a young man of about 25 years, of good, if not genteel, appearance. He was dressed throughout in black, and wore upon his head a nice black silk hat. The Smith girl says that she saw him first in the vicinity of the stables where the body was taken at the time of the alarm of fire from Box 315, and that as Mr. Hall looked out of his door and inquired of another man passing by which box the alarm came from, this fellow stepped behind a large tree and remained there till the door was closed again. She also saw him again, near the corner, a half hour later, as she was going into the house.

◆

ELDRIDGE-M'MAHON.

The Remarkable Libel-Case in Westchester County, N. Y.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning the Rev. Henry Holden testified as follows: I never knew that Mrs. McMahon had been divorced from Eldridge, or, indeed, that Mr. Eldridge had been Mrs. McMahon's husband, until July 12, 1871, when I called upon Mr. McMahon to deliver the message from Eldridge; he opened some papers, and said that Eldridge had written to Mrs. McMahon and threatened to reopen the question of divorce.

Mrs. Susannah Holden testified: I am the wife of Robert Holden, one of the defendants; I have been married twenty-four years; have lived in Morrisania thirteen years, and have been acquainted with Mr. McMahon and his family; I first heard of Mr. Francis E. Eldridge a few days after he attempted suicide; Mrs. McMahon came to our house, and told me that he had been an early suitor of hers; that he had been very unfortunate, and that she had been the means of it; she expressed great sympathy for him, and cried; she would do everything she could for him, and would send him into the country away from temptations; every time we met, which was nearly every day, Mrs. McMahon spoke of Mr. Eldridge; it was nearly a year after that before he came to our house; in the spring following, Mrs. McMahon said that Mr. Eldridge wanted to come down from Uncasville for a short time to get some articles of clothing, and she wanted us to take him into our house during his sojourn in the neighborhood; Mr. Holden at first objected to accommodating him, but at last consented, if Mr. McMahon should desire it; the first time I ever saw Mr. Eldridge was the day that he came to our house on April 27, 1870; Mrs. McMahon had previously described Mr. Eldridge to me as a perfect gentleman in his manners. I had received no intimation at the time that he had been her husband. Mrs. McMahon had spoken to me very often of Mr. Eldridge. After Mrs. McMahon had engaged board for him, she came to our house for the purpose of arranging his room; Mr. Eldridge came to the house in Mrs. McMahon's phaeton; I remember that Mrs. McMahon had arranged for our children to go with her to Pelham Bridge; they stayed there all day; a short time after Mr. Eldridge came to our house; I attended an entertainment given by Mrs. McMahon, which was the first time I was present at a meeting of Mrs. McMahon and Mr. Eldridge; several clergymen were there; Mrs. McMahon's children came frequently to our house in a carriage while he was there, and he went out riding with them; the children used to call him Uncle Frank; after the entertainment, Mrs. McMahon met Mr. Eldridge several times at the house; she talked about Mr. Eldridge, and said that he was the only man she ever loved, but Mr. McMahon was her mother's choice; this was several days before he left us the first time; when it was known that he was going away, Mrs. McMahon told me to invite him to stay longer, and I did so; but he would not stay; I saw Mrs. McMahon a day or two after Mr. Eldridge had left, when she advised me to have nothing more to say to him—that he was a villain; that if I received any letters from him, either to return them to him unopened or hand them over to her; I subsequently asked her why she had changed her opinion of Mr. Eldridge so much; she replied that he had been making love to two ladies at this time, mentioning the names of Miss Palmer, of Uncasville, and Mrs. Thompson, and said she thought that was a sufficient reason.

At this point a number of letters written by Mrs. McMahon to Mr. Eldridge were read, in which she expressed her readiness to open her purse for his comfort, and indicated her lingering feelings of attachment for him.

Francis E. Eldridge testified: I first became acquainted with Mrs. McMahon through her mother, known as Julia Brown; I also knew John Harrison, the stepfather of Mrs. McMahon; he kept a gambling establishment at No. 3 Park place; the plaintiff's maiden name was Rathbone; Mrs. Harrison sent for me one afternoon, and told me that she and her husband had been consulting together about the future of their daughter, and had decided upon me as her future companion, but I was never to divulge the occupation of her mother to her; she was then at a convent, and it was arranged that I should go with Mrs. Harrison to accompany her from the convent in Georgetown, D. C., I think; I went as far as Baltimore, where it was decided that it would be better for me to return to New York and allow Mrs. Harrison to go alone for her daughter, which she did, and I was introduced to her the following day; we were married, but my wife continued to live with her parents; I was unsuccessful in business in St. Louis, where I afterwards went; on my return Mrs. Harrison employed Mr. McMahon to obtain a divorce from me for her daughter; I then went to South America and California, and led a dissipated life; on my return to New York I visited the house of Irene McCready to get some money I had been robbed of, and there attempted to commit suicide; was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where young Dennis McMahon called upon me, and tendered me assistance on the part of his parents; as soon as sufficiently recovered, I went to Uncasville, Conn., to board, where I was supplied with funds to defray my expenses by Mr. and Mrs. McMahon; it was arranged to have all correspondence carried on by Mr. McMahon, or his son Dennis; Mrs. McMahon, however, did write a number of letters to me. [These letters were read in evidence.] In one of my letters to Mrs. McMahon I gave her a history of my career, my passions, loves, and adventures, misfortunes, etc. I recollect receiving a letter from Mrs. McMahon referring to her family secrets. In another letter to me she inclosed a diagram of Castle Eden, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, and surrounding grounds, and directed me to come there at a certain day and at a certain hour in the morning; that if I should discover a certain white signal I might approach a particular window, which would be left unfastened; open it and enter that way, so as to prevent my presence being known to the servants, and there in her society to spend some six or seven hours, which instructions I complied with to the very letter.

In his cross-examination he testified that he gave Mr. Holden the alleged libelous letter to deliver to Mr. McMahon; that he also communicated to Mr. Holden what he should expect in a pecuniary point of view, on condition of suppressing the public sales of his proposed book concerning Mrs. McMahon and her family connections. He also testified that Mr. Holden was not aware that he had been married to or divorced from Mrs. McMahon until Jan. 12, 1870, after the supply of funds had been cut off at Uncasville; that he had paid attention to Mrs. Thompson, while he was also paying attention to Miss Palmer; that he had solicited assistance for Mrs. Palmer and daughter from Mrs. Thompson.

◆

Chicago and St. Louis as Trade-Marts.

From the Howard County (Mo.) Advertiser, Dec. 4.

In these stringent times it behooves our farmers and merchants to look out for the best markets in which to sell their produce and buy their goods. St. Louis has heretofore held a monopoly of the trade of all this region round about, except as to a few of our largest mercantile houses, which, about twice a year, make heavy orders from New York, Philadelphia, and other Atlantic seaports.

We have now direct communication with Chicago, another of the great marts of trade; and it is beginning to leak out that inducements are held out from this enterprising city which should not be overlooked by our business men of the West. Especially should our stock dealers have an eye to this, now one of the greatest cattle marts of the world. An instance worthy of notice occurred a few days ago. Two of our stock dealers left on the M., K. & T. R. R. each with a lot of hogs for market. One headed for Chicago, the other for St. Louis. They both returned on the same day, and reported that they had paid about the same freight on their hogs. But the shipper to Chicago obtained 75 cents per cwt. for his hogs more than the shipper to St. Louis did. We are not prepared to assert that the former city does, or will, at all times, so far outbid St. Louis. Our stock men, however, will not lose sight of the fact that these two cities are the great competing markets for nearly all Western shippers. They will remember that for all practical purposes the one is as accessible as the other; and wherever the most liberal prices are offered, thither will the innumerable caravans tend. The same rule will apply to all articles of produce; to every description of merchandise, whether of import or export, as well as to the cost of freight and travel. Our people are at last venturing, with the help of God, to work out their own salvation.

PLOT TO INVADE MEXICO.

Discovery of an Organized Scheme to Make a Filibustering Expedition Into Our Sister Republic--Arrest of the Ringleaders--The Oath of Secrecy.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

About ten days ago there came to Atchison two of the most shrewd and experienced detectives in the service of the Government, introduced themselves to Marshal Crall, presented the proper and necessary credentials, and stated their mission. About one year ago the Secret Service Department received advices from trustworthy sources that a grand scheme was being organized in Northern Texas, with a man named Roland A. Sutcliffe as its acknowledged leader, to make a filibustering expedition into Mexico, to obtain a permanent foothold if possible with the limited number of men they could command; but if they failed in it to make the raid at least a profitable one by robbery and pillage, and escape with the spoils to the United States, divide the booty, and spend the remainder of their days in ease and comfort. In its infancy this scheme was commonly talked of in all the neighboring country, and as it was organized at a time when numerous depredations were being committed on the Texan borders by Mexican desperadoes and marauders, it received the hearty encouragement of Texans, and substantial support in the shape of large additions to its numbers. The matter was carefully watched by the Government, through the aid of peaceful citizens, when suddenly the scheme was abandoned, and it ceased to be the subject of consideration. Sutcliffe is described as a shrewd, unscrupulous man, of whose antecedents nothing is known. He has an excellent education, is tall in stature, and possessed of rather handsome features. Those who know him speak of him as one of the few men who are born to command, and who required the strictest obedience to his direction. The temporary excitement, however, very suddenly ceased, and no more was heard of the gigantic filibustering scheme. Notwithstanding this, Sutcliffe was continually busy running over the country, always apparently engaged, but with no visible means of employment. About two months ago Madame Rumor again set stories afloat, starting from dozens of different points, giving accounts of secret meetings being held, the object of which could not be discovered. Prominent among the places mentioned was Atchison, and it was to this place the detectives traced the ringleaders. Recently the Atchison branch was discovered, two of the ringleaders arrested, and a number of important papers belonging to the organization secured. The place where the meetings have been held and where the arrests were made is the old house situated near Atchison Machine-Shop, known as the Westerfield property. The two detectives, in company with Marshal Crall and Deputy Marshal Safford, went to the place and succeeded in arresting four men, one of them Sutcliffe, the acknowledged head of the organization, who has been in Atchison for the past week. He visited the Post-Office on the arrival of every mail, and always received a large number of letters. Besides him, a man by the name of Dunham, who is said to be Sutcliffe's inseparable companion, was also taken. On the person of the ringleader was found a number of papers, including the oath taken, a roll of the Atchison society, numbering some forty names, including among them a number of adventurers who had but lately arrived in the town. Sutcliffe was well supplied with money, having, when searched, about $3,000 in greenbacks upon his person, and he had liberally supplied his followers when they required it. The oath was a solemn and fearful pledge, the following being a copy:

> In the presence of Almighty God, the Father of the Universe and the Searcher of all hearts, who knoweth every act of our lives, and in the presence of all assembled here, I most solemnly swear and pledge myself never to divulge, under pain of the rack, dread of punishment, or fear of death, aught that may be said or enacted in this assemblage; to keep inviolable the oths, pledges, pass-words, and grips, and all matters that may be brought in converse pertaining to our Order. Should I, despite my oath, make revelation of aught that may occur, may my doom be that of death; may I be disemboweled, my limbs sundered from my body, my carcass the food for carrion, my bleached bones the abode of serpents; may my body be the abiding place of ulcers, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; may my earthly existence be an eternal and never-ending hell, and my future an eternal damnation. May all this and more be my portion if by word or act I reveal an iota of these secrets.

Letters and other papers on the person of Sutcliffe revealed the fact that at least one hundred other similar organizations are in existence, and that he is the grand head-centre of all. The two men were taken East Sunday morning, and will be held for trial for high treason.

◆

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Carthage *Advance* predicts that in less than five years Southwest Missouri will have more manufactories than any other portion of the State.

—The theory of geologists that Kansas was once covered with water receives confirmation from the fact that specimens of shale from the coal shaft at Council Grove exhibit well-formed, clearly-defined rice, grain, and stem, so perfectly formed that they look almost natural; also, marine plants and shells of the coal-formation period.

—The long and bitter war between the City of Quincy and Adams County, Ill., is finally to be settled. The Board of Supervisors Wednesday passed a resolution instructing the Adams County delegation in the Legislature to secure the passage of a bill granting the city representatives in the Board of Supervisors, according to population. Upon this basis the city is ready to go into township organization, and it is thought that this will end the conflict of interests.

—Rumors of newspaper changes and consolidations are rife just now in Kansas. The Leavenworth *Call* believes that the *Times* of that city has purchased the *Commercial* office, and that the two papers will be united under the control of Mr. Anthony. There are too many newspapers of a certain class in Kansas. It would be a good thing for the people and for the present publishers if one-half the papers would consolidate with the other half.—*Lawrence Standard.*

◆

A Novel Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

There has just been completed at the machine-shop of Lafferty & Brothers, Gloucester City, N. J., a four-ton locomotive, designed to run on one rail. It is built for a street-railroad company in Georgia. This engine can with propriety be called a steam velocipede, as it rests upon two wheels, one following the other. The rail or track upon which it is to run, a sample of which is laid in the yard of the builders, is styled a "Prismoid, or one-track railway," and is composed of several thicknesses of plank, built up in the style of an inverted keel of a vessel, with a flat rail on the apex. Upon a trial, a speed of about 12 miles an hour was attained, and the inventor and patentee claims that the speed can be almost doubled on a lengthened track. Mr. Crew, of Opelika, Ga., is the inventor and patentee of both tracks and engines, and he claims that his inventions demonstrate a tractive power superior to anything in the locomotive line of equal weight. The capacity for running curves is very much greater than the two-rail system.

The track upon which the trial was made contained 36 feet of lumber and 18 pounds of iron to the lineal foot, proving itself equal to a span of 20 feet, remaining firm and unyielding under the pressure of the engine as it traversed the road. The revolving flanges attached to the engine, and which run on the outsides of each wheel, Mr. Crew claims, absolutely lock the rolling stock to the prism, and obviate the necessity of so much heavy rolling-stock in light traffic at a high rate of speed. It is also claimed that a prismoidal railway built with a base of fourteen inches, angles forty-five degrees, can be built at a cost of $3,000 per mile. The inventor is of opinion that his engine and track is particularly adapted to the propelling of canal-boats, and will compete successfully with horse-power on canals without necessarily interfering with the use of the latter, but he does not state in what way. The engine will shortly be shipped to its destination (Atlanta, Ga.), where it goes into operation on a street-railroad built at an elevation of twelve feet above the sidewalk.

◆

The Last Legal Whipping which Will Disgrace Kentucky.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, Dec. 4.

William Bolin, a white man, convicted some days ago of petit larceny, by stealing lumber, and sentenced to receive ten lashes, was whipped at the jail yesterday. At the trial Bolin appeared on crutches, and the delay in the execution of the sentence was attributable to the condition of his health. The general statutes which went into effect last Monday abolish the whipping-post, and Mr. Bolin can go before the world [illegible] with the proud [illegible] of having been the last man to expiate his crime under the [illegible] law.

THE SABBATH DRAMA.

How Our German Citizens Enjoy Themselves Sunday Evenings.

Leopold of Dessau at the Burlington Hall Theatre.

Our German fellow-citizens do not altogether think as the rest of us do upon some topics. There are some on which there can be no difference of opinion. Every man will concede the excellence of beer, even while he may have scruples about procuring it honestly on Sunday. But, whether half the city supposes it a desecration of that day or not, a large portion of the non-German side of Chicago avails itself of the German liberality to enjoy, at the various Turn-Halles, the combined effects of beer and music. Herr Hoffmann makes a concession to the religious element, and labels his selections "Sacred Concert." The religious element makes a concession to Germany, and drinks beer. The Turners make money, and the visitors enjoy themselves in a harmless, and often an improving, manner. If they choose the occasion to make beasts of themselves, it is not Herr Hoffmann who is to blame. But Turner Hall needs no apology. It is already as popular with those who cannot form a guttural, as with those who can form few other sounds. There is another form of amusement largely patronized by the Germans Sundays, which has not yet been popularized among those who do not claim entire sympathy with the German mode of thought. We allude to the German theatre. The public at large is probably ignorant of the status of the drama among the Germans in Chicago, and a little information on the subject may not be uninteresting to those whose patronage of the drama is the result of more than a mere fashionable prejudice. There are in Chicago at present five German theatres. The Stadt Theatre is at Aurora Turner Hall, on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second street; Thielmann's National Theatre, on the corner of Division street and Clybourn avenue; Vorwarts Theatre, at Vorwarts Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street, between Union and Halsted streets; Pelessier's Theatre, at Burlington Hall, and a theatre at the South Side Turner Hall, corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Here is a total of five German theatres, with a seating capacity for more than 5,000 persons, giving performances every Sunday evening, and attended by some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of our cosmopolitan community. And yet the non-German portion of the city is scarcely aware of the existence of them. The play is of course in the German language, and, therefore, uncalculated to attract those who do not understand that tongue. But even with this disadvantage, one can spend an agreeable hour on Sunday evening in a German theatre.

The characteristics of the Turner Hall performance appear in the dramatic exhibitions at the theatres, modified somewhat by the exigencies of the case. For instance, the audience may sit down on chairs in line before the proscenium, or may form a semicircle round a table, and there may quaff the amber beer, refreshing and stimulating mildly, by copious draughts, both mind and body. But smoking does not prevail. Silence is necessary, although there is just enough whispered conversation in the auditorium to drown the continuous warnings that issue from the prompter's box.

Happening into Burlington Hall on Sunday evening, where Mr. Pellessier's company was playing an historical drama to a not very full house of some 600 persons, the writer had an excellent opportunity to study from the standpoint of a non-German-understanding auditor the entertainment, which was witnessed with interest by the more fortunate ladies and gentlemen present. The drama was entitled "Leopold of Dessau," the work of Hermann Hersch, the scene of which is laid in 1690. It is founded upon an incident in the life of this eccentric Prince, the celebrated Marshal of the more celebrated Frederick the Great, which resulted in his marrying, contrary to the wishes of his parents and the nobility, the daughter of an apothecary. It is neatly elaborated, and, though not remarkably strong in situations, judged by an American standard, moves cleverly along to the denouement, and sustains the interest of the audience throughout. The cast was as follows:

Leopold of Dessau .... Mr. Pellessier
Marshal Salsburg .... Mr. Steidle
Marquis de Chalesac .... Mr. Gephardt
Foesche, a druggist .... Mr. Leuschner
Anna Eliza .... Madame Pellessier
Henriette .... Madame Gephardt

Those of our readers who are familiar with the interior of Burlington Hall will readily understand that its qualifications for a dramatic performance are not startling. The amount of scenery is limited, and probably its acoustic properties are poor. Then, too, the auditorium is one level floor, like a plane parquette, and the line of sight necessarily defective, not to say distressingly bad. But the stage is raised about five feet above the floor, and everybody with good eyesight or a good opera-glass can see something of what is going on. There was one thing in the drama which would have appeared preposterous to an American or English audience, and that was the length of the "speeches." An American actor would have been puzzled. It seemed as if nearly every speech in the dialogue was intended as a biography of the character, or a declaration of individual independence, or a political platform, scarcely any being less than a "stickful," and many of them apparently as long as Hamlet's soliloquy. At the same time, the text is written in a very agreeable form. It is strictly prose, and yet so evenly balanced and rhythmical as to sound like blank verse. Indeed, the writer would have gone away under the impression that it was written in heroic measure, had he not been kindly corrected by the manager. The excellent elocution of Mr. Pellessier may have had something to do with this impression. Anybody who forms an idea of German from mere colloquial dialogue, or even from the platform, will be startled at the musical flexions of which the language is susceptible under the graceful management of a thoroughly good German reader, as Mr. Pellessier undoubtedly is. Possessed as he is of a fine figure, strong, pleasant features, considerable facial mobility, and a well-modulated voice, he thoroughly looked and well acted the character he assumed.

It is necessary only to follow the action of a piece such as "Leopold," to appreciate this. And yet, though an American audience would frequently have rewarded such acting with a round of applause, the writer does not recollect one single such evidence of approval. The audience looked thoroughly interested; and from their not infrequent laughter it was clear that the good things of the dialogue told well, but the audience did not express themselves by clapping of hands or stamping of feet. Still less by whistling.

The part of *Anna Eliza*, the humble belle whose personal charms and virtues raised her to the rank of Princess, was played by Madame Pellessier with sprightliness and vivacity, and a fidelity to nature. Mr. Steidle, as *Marshal Salsburg*, apparently made up to resemble Bismarck, and, though his lines were not remarkable for anything, showed by his by-play that he had studied his profession. We shall not speak more at length of the performance, but indulge in a few observations. These actors are, after all, not strictly professionals. They do not play for a living. The only performance given by them during the week is on Sunday evening, and they must depend for a livelihood upon some other occupation. Then, again, it must be remembered that in no other large city is a dramatic performance, German or non-German, allowed on Sunday evening, and the German drama must languish. Hence the players must have but few opportunities to perfect themselves in their art, and are deserving of far more credit for what they do achieve. But the curtain has dropped on the last act, and, *more Germanico*, the tables are cleared and the chairs ranged against the wall. The orchestra (a very fair one) takes its place on the platform, and the *tanz-kraenzcher* has succeeded to the drama. Strauss and Gungl and Labitsky have superseded Pellessier and Hersch, and the audience of a few minutes ago is waltzing and polking, not to cease its gyrations for hours.

◆

OBITUARY.

Dr. Milton Parker, an old resident and well-known physician of this city, died Sunday last, at his residence, No. 280 West Washington street. He was born at Acworth, N. H., in [illegible]; was the son of a prominent physician of that place; received a medical education in England, graduating both at Cambridge and Hanover; and practiced for some time with his father. His health failing, he went in 1845 to Virginia, where he met with physical recuperation, and gained a high professional reputation. In [illegible], again requiring a change [illegible] he came to Chicago, where he soon enjoyed a large practice, retaining it until compelled by disease to contract the sphere of his operations. Being devoted, however, to his profession, he continued its exercise within a restricted scope until within a few weeks of his death. Dr. Parker was possessed of an eminently social disposition, but was compelled, on account of fatigue arising from the amount of labor he performed, and the poor condition of his general health, to devote the little leisure he could secure to the obtainment of rest. The disease of which he died (a form of paralysis) had hung over him for some three years; but he was not obliged to take to his bed until about a month or so ago. He leaves a wife, but no children. His funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow, at 1 p. m.

◆

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

What the Relief and Aid Society Has Done for the Germans.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE published an article in reference to the Lodging-House which the German Aid Society has just started on North Union street, and stated that one of the objects of the Germans in organizing this excellent charity was that their countrymen might not become a burden upon the Relief and Aid Society. The *Staats-Zeitung* last Friday took exception to this statement, and asserted that, so far from the Germans being a burden on the Relief and Aid Society, they got very little from it, and that the deserving claims of Germans were often utterly neglected.

The best reply to this will be found in the following figures, taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Society, submitted at a Board meeting held last night:

NATIONALITIES.

	Families.	Children.
Irish	186	470
Scandinavian	61	141
German	182	430
American	176	268
English	52	121
French	10	27
Canadian	10	31
Scotch	27	60
Hollander	5	19
Bohemian	4	15
Negro	9	8
Italian	1	4
Swiss	2	5
Welsh	4	8
Total	729	1,605

The following statistics of the Society's work will be of interest: Sick, aged, and infirm men with families, 235; sick, aged, and infirm widows with families, 142; able-bodied men with families, 101; able-bodied widows with families, 111; able-bodied deserted women with families, 79; sick single men, 33; sick single women, 28; total, 729. Burned out, 331; not burned out, 398. Number of new accounts added during the month of November, 235. Added on account of sickness, 90; added on account of insufficient income, 145.

Since Nov. 24, 226 persons have been furnished with employment.

It is proper to say that this charge made by the *Staats-Zeitung*, that the Home was established because the Relief and Aid Society had not given the proper attention to German applicants, is denounced as baseless by the Directors of the German Aid Society, who feel aggrieved that such charges should have been made. They say that the Relief and Aid Society had done for them as much as could possibly be done, and they are under many obligations to them. The reason why the Home was established was, what THE TRIBUNE stated Thursday, they did not wish to be a burden to the Relief and Aid Society, which had more than it could do to take care of the destitute and needy of other nationalities.

◆

NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS.

The Watch Money to Be Hunted up—Proposed Entertainment—Change of Name.

The Board of Directors of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home met in the Relief and Aid Society Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. McGregor Adams called the meeting to order, and Mr. Sherard acted as Secretary.

Mr. E. F. Cragin sent in his resignation, which was laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. Billings reported that the amount received during November was $368.64, all of which was spent except a balance of $24.69.

Dr. Miller asked how much was given the Home out of the "Popular Journalistic Watch" voted for during the billiard tournament.

Mr. Billings said they received nothing.

Dr. Miller was empowered to hunt up the money.

Mr. Sherard reported that the Committee on the change of name had decided to report in favor of changing the name to the Chicago Children's Aid Society, and of establishing an industrial school, provided the change would not interfere with the title to their property.

The matter was left to the Committee to get a legal opinion.

N. S. Bouton, N. K. Fairbanks, E. K. Hubbard, E. S. Skinner, and B. C. Miller were appointed as Executive Committee.

The Treasurer was authorized to ascertain where the $12,000 donated by the Relief and Aid Society was deposited, and whether it was drawing interest.

Mr. Billings said they would have to raise money for the winter, and he had projected an entertainment, to be given at Central Hall, which he hoped would be well patronized. They had found homes for fourteen children, only one of whom failed to remain. The Rev. Mr. Schmals taught the evening school, and taught it well. He felt he needed more help in religious work Sundays. They should start a Home at Bridgeport, and have an evening school on the West Side.

After some general suggestions, the meeting adjourned.

◆

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

E. O. Bowen, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

A. T. Riddle, of Milwaukee, is at the Palmer.

John S. Corning, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

George Moore, of Rock Island, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Lyman Dyke, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

Nelson C. Brock, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Pacific.

T. J. Riley, of Houston, Tex., is at the Palmer.

S. W. Hopkins, of New York City, is at the Palmer.

E. R. Harrington, of New York, is at the Palmer.

Thomas A. Galt, of Sterling, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Stephen A. Doyle, of Los Pinos, Cal., is at the Sherman.

J. C. Merrill and wife, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

L. P. Palmer, of the C., D. & V. R. R., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. C. H. Humason, of Connecticut, is at the Pacific.

Josiah Belden and family, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Thomas N. Potter, of Rhode Island, is at the Pacific.

C. D. Gorham, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Mr. A. J. Corre, former proprietor of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, and now manager of the Burnet House, is at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. J. St. John Cleveland, for many years on the local staff of the Evening *Journal*, has resigned his position to become Mayor Colvin's Private Secretary. He enters on his duties to-day.

J. C. Merrill, Agent of the Australian Steamship Company at San Francisco, arrived in this city yesterday from Europe, where he has been on an excursion with his family. He will leave for San Francisco this morning via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

IN GENERAL.

Jay Cooke and family are about to vacate their elegant residence near Germantown, and will board in Philadelphia during the winter.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was in Washington last week, on her way to her winter home on the St. John's River, Florida.

Ben. Perley Poore writes from Washington that Vice-President Wilson is urged by his numerous friends to vacate the chair of the Senate at an early day, and perfect the restoration of his health.

Delahay was so infamously drunk on the Bench in Topeka last Thursday, that Judge Dillon *turned his back upon him.* Judge Dillon also told Dolph Thomas, Clerk of the Circuit Court, that if he ever allowed Delahay to come on the Bench again, in that condition, he, Dillon, would oust him (Thomas) from his position. It is well understood in Topeka that the resignation of Judge Delahay is in the breeches pocket of some one in Washington.—*Leavenworth Argus.*

Thomas P. Cleaves, of Brownfield, for several years Secretary of the Maine State Senate, and two years a member of the Senate from Oxford County, and for the past two years connected with the Treasury Department in Washington, has just been appointed Clerk of the Senate Appropriation Committee by Senator Morrill, Chairman of that Committee.

John L. Mason, of Richmond, is enthusiastically urged for Governor of Vermont by a Middlebury correspondent of the Rutland *Herald*. The writer urges Mr. Mason as a farmers' candidate; the recommendation has at least the merit of honesty, for Mr. Mason is really a farmer, and not one of those hack politicians that are made agriculturists in the twinkling of an eye.—*St. Albans (Vt.) Advertiser.*

While Congress has under discussion the proposed admission of Pinckney B. S. Pinchback to the dignity of the Senatorial office, it would do well to peruse respectfully the following entry in the books of the Louisiana Penitentiary: "May 23, 1862—Pinckney Pinchback, 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, black eyes and black hair; occupation, a laborer; intemperate habits," and under head of remarks classed "smart," committed under a conviction before Provost Judge J. M. Bell for larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.—*St. Louis Republican.*

◆

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Traveling Club will hold a grand reunion at the North Side Tabernacle this evening. All old members are requested to attend.

The Rev. W. R. Barnitz will discourse on the "Power of Christ," at the noon prayer-meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-day.

The regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening in the library of the institution, the entrance to which is No. 263 Wabash avenue.

The Christian Union class in short-hand will open this evening, in the rooms of the Union, No. 114 Madison street. The system taught will be Tindsley's Tachygraphy. All persons desirous of joining the class are requested to be present at the opening.

State's-Attorney Reed received a telegram yesterday afternoon from the State's Attorney of Will County, informing him that Perteet had stated that he (Reed) had signed a petition to Gov. Beveridge to commute his sentence. Mr. Reed returned a prompt denial.

One of the best evidences of the good effects of the fire-limits ordinance is afforded by the twenty or thirty brick stores and dwellings which have replaced the wooden rookeries destroyed by the fire on Halsted street, north of Sixteenth.

The ladies who are interested in the entertainments for the benefit of the West Side poor will hold a meeting Wednesday at half-past 2 o'clock, in the parlors of the Bishop Court Hotel. A full attendance is requested.

Sunday afternoon, William Bowden, of No. 205 McGregor street, while lifting hay in his stable, fell upon a heavy timber, and fractured his leg at the knee. He was attended by Dr. McWilliams, who said that Mr. Bowden would be laid up for three months from the effects of the injury.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union occurs this evening at the Noon Prayer-Meeting Room, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Important business will be transacted, officers elected, and addresses made by prominent men in the Baptist denomination. This meeting will call out a large attendance of Baptists in this city. The exercises begin at half-past 7 o'clock.

Philip Mayer, a real estate agent, has been missing since Thursday from No. 426 Archer avenue. His friends are very anxious about him. It is known that he had a large amount of money with him when he was last seen. Mayer is described as being a short, heavy set man, with a florid complexion and side whiskers, and about 45 years of age.

D. Webster & Co., Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, have a charitable scheme in their minds which they propose carrying out this forenoon, between the hours of 9 and 12. They intend giving away to such worthy poor people as may apply several dozen hats and bonnets for women and children. This self-imposed work of charity will be performed without partiality, and no doubt the firm's store will be crowded with applicants during the prescribed hours.

A festival will be held in the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, this evening, in connection with the reopening of the audience-room of the church for public worship. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and speeches. Refreshments will be plentifully served during the evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the payment of the debt incurred by repairing the church edifice, erecting galleries and speaker's platform, and cushioning the pews.

The Church Guild of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this city held a regular meeting yesterday evening in Mitchell & Hatheway's bookstore, Dr. Warren, of St. Mark's Church, at Cottage Grove, in the chair. After referring some bills for furniture, etc., to the appropriate persons, the report of the Committee on Sunday afternoon services was received. A very favorable report was made, the attendance being very large and encouraging. It was announced that Dr. Walker, of Calvary Church, would officiate next Sunday, and Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, the Sunday following. These services take place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoons. Having no other business before it, the meeting adjourned.

The Union Catholic Library Association is engaged in perfecting the arrangement for a grand bazaar, to be given in the hall of the Society, commencing on the 15th. The proceeds of the enterprise will be devoted to the laudable purpose of increasing the library, and, such being the case, it should receive the attention of the Catholics of the city, who are worthily represented by the organization. Thursday evening, Mr. James W. Sheahan, a remarkably pleasing and original speaker, will deliver a lecture in the Association course. A lecture delivered by this gentleman for the benefit of the Association during the summer before the fire was a great success, viewed from a literary or financial standpoint, and it is expected that the one Thursday evening will be correspondingly able and profitable.

The Executive Committee of the Western Railway Association, consisting of Hugh Riddle, Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Gen. Paine, General Manager of the Michigan Southern Railroad; H. E. Sargent, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; and Mr. Porter, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, met yesterday afternoon at the Superintendent's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The object of their meeting was to secure a more thorough organization, to guard the railroads against imposition by patent sharpers, and to arrange a plan to extend the workings of the Society over all the Western and Northwestern railroads. After a long discourse, the matter was postponed until the regular meeting of the Association on the second Wednesday in January.

◆

THE GERMAN LODGING-HOUSE.

The Home established by the Germans at No. 140 Union street, near the corner of Milwaukee avenue, for the shelterless and destitute speaking the German tongue, and which was fully described in last Thursday's TRIBUNE, was opened for the reception of inmates Saturday, when thirteen men were admitted. Yesterday, nineteen more were sent there by the Agent of the German Society. Many of these men have just been discharged from the Poor-House at Jefferson, on the ground that there was only enough room to accommodate the worst cases. At the next meeting of the Directors of the German Society, a resolution will be introduced calling upon the County Commissioners to provide means for taking proper care of their destitute, and not have them cast upon charitable institutions.

The funds in the hands of the County Agent this year are the same as last, or about $28,000, which is entirely inadequate for the present time, when the city is full of men who came here from other parts of the country to seek employment, but who are unable to find work on account of the closing of our largest manufacturing establishments. Many of these men would gladly return to their homes if they could be provided with the means of doing so.

The [illegible] Dispensary, of which Mr. Emil Dietz[illegible] charge, has not been opened yet, but [illegible] a few days. Large amounts of mon[illegible] provisions in aid of the charity are [illegible]ing, about $2,000 having been re[illegible] Thursday, making in all $5,000 re[illegible] date.

[illegible] of the delegates of the various German musical societies—the Concordia, Teutonia, Germania, Orpheus, Frohsinn, Swiss Maennerchor, and Turngemeinde Maennerchor,—and of the Committee of the German Aid Society was held Sunday in Germania Hall, at which it was resolved that the united societies give a monster concert to help the German Aid Society. The programme and other necessary arrangements will be made by Mr. Otto Lob, together with the committees selected by the different societies.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Father Donohue, pastor of the Catholic Church, being desirous of awakening a deeper religious interest among his flock, has invited Father Gareschè, of the Jesuit Church, Chicago, to conduct a mission at his church next week. The invitation has been accepted, and there will be lectures and sermons at the church every morning and evening throughout the week.

The ladies of the Relief Society have been visiting the poor families of the village, and have discovered quite a number of persons out of employment, for whom they will endeavor to provide work. A meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow afternoon, at which the reports of these visitors will be presented.

The Hinman Literary Society of the University will hold a joint meeting with the Tri Kappa Literary Society, at Chicago University, Friday evening next.

The Try Literary Society will meet at the Rev. S. Paine's, North Evanston, this evening.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Church occurs this evening.

A religious meeting will be held at the Baptist Church to-morrow afternoon, and each Wednesday afternoon throughout December and January.

The Rev. Dr. McCabe, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is announced to lecture before the theological students of Heck Hall to-morrow afternoon. Subject: "The Foreknowledge of God."

◆

Oil Paintings.

An extraordinary auction sale of choice oil paintings occurs to-day at 204 and 206 East Madison street, by Taylor & Harrison, auctioneers. Some 200 choice works by such artists as Elkins, Paul Brown, Britcher, Lemon, and many others, will be disposed of to the highest bidders. There is no need of guaranteeing these pictures, as the mere mention of the artist's name is sufficient.

◆

Judging from Appearances.

A Boston lecturer, the other night, repeated a story which an old lady once told him. This lady at one time kept the most select boarding-house in Cambridge, near the college. One day a seedy-looking man, with unkempt hair and beard, came to her door and asked for board. "Sir," she said, "understand that I receive none but gentlemen into my house." "Very well," he replied, "I will go elsewhere." "And who do you think that shabby fellow was?" the venerable lady said to the speaker. "He was no less than Prof. John Quincy Adams, now President of the United States!"

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.

For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA .... Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA .... Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA .... Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent,
60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece .... Dec. 13 | Italy .... Dec. 27
Spain .... Dec. 20 | Canada .... Jan. 3

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NURSERY.

ENGLISH NURSERY
For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

THOMAS THORNTON, Heatherside Nurseries (200 Acres in extent), Bagshot, Surrey, England,

Devotes special attention to Trees and Plants (especially Fruit Trees and Stocks), suitable for American demand. Priced Catalogues of his immense stock obtainable of Messrs. W. H. Power & Co., 22 William-st., New York. Orders, with remittance or London reference, promptly attended to. Payment Net Cash. Supply unlimited. Careful packing for long voyage.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S
Sophisms of the Protectionists.
FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.
PRICE .... 50 CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

GRAND ANNUAL
Vocal and Instrumental Concert
BY THE PUPILS OF THE
CHICAGO
MUSICAL COLLEGE,
Assisted by Full Orchestra.

The pupils of the Chicago Musical College will give their Annual Concert at the Kingsbury Music Hall,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10,

Upon which occasion they will have the assistance of a full and excellent orchestra.

Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office of the hall or at the college, 493 Wabash-av., any time before the concert. Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

F. ZIEGFELD, Director.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA in ENGLISH by the Celebrated KELLOGG COMPANY.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU .... Directors.
This, Tuesday, Dec. 9—The Bohemian Girl.
ARLINE...Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MRS. SEGUIN, MR. W. MORGAN, MR. W. CARLTON, MR. ED. SEGUIN, MR. W. H. TILLA.
FRANK A. HOWSON .... Conductor.
Wednesday—Faust—VAN ZANDT.
Thursday—Trovatore—KELLOGG.
Friday—Rigoletto—VAN ZANDT.
Saturday—Maritana—VAN ZANDT.
Saturday, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND GALA KELLOGG MATINEE.
Seats can be secured now for the whole week.
Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.

GERALD The Poor Man's Poet.
"Charles Lamb, the most unique of English Humorists." MASSEY,
TO-NIGHT.

Tickets, 50 and 75 cts.; for sale at Box Office and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore.
Carpenter & Sheldon.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new and pleasing acts. The whole to conclude with the laughable sketch entitled
TIME WORKS WONDERS,
By the entire company.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYDIA THOMPSON
TO-NIGHT.
MEPHISTO!
MEPHISTO MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second Week of the Inimitable
LOTTA!
Who will appear in her new character of
DICK WASTRAL, the Little Vagabond,
In the new Romantic and Pictorial Drama,
OLD LONDON.
New Songs and Dances. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. In active preparation, ZIP. LOTTA in another new character. Seats can now be secured.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.
"GOOD GOLD!"
BY
WASHINGTON GLADDEN,
Of the New York Independent, TUESDAY, DEC. 9.
Reserved Seats, 50 cts., to be had at W. G. Holmes' Book Store, and Horton's West Side Library.

HOME LECTURE COURSE
At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
NEW LECTURE by Rev. H. W. THOMAS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 8 o'clock. Subject—"WHAT IS MAN." Tickets, 25 cents.

GLOBE THEATRE.
ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR,
MR. T. C. KING.
Tuesday—OTHELLO. Wednesday Matinee—THE STRANGER. Wednesday Evening—HAMLET.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
OF DECEMBER 18, 1873.
$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.
Only 16,000 Tickets—*One Prize to every Seven Tickets.*

1 Prize of $500,000
1 Prize of 100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
2 of $25,000 50,000
4 of 10,000 40,000
12 of 5,000 60,000
473 of 500 236,500
1,608 other Prizes, amounting to 163,500

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Drawing of Dec. 18, 1873.
Only 16,000 Tickets—*One Prize to Every 7 Tickets.*

2,097 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000
1 Prize of 500,000
1 Prize of 100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
2 Prizes each of 25,000
4 Prizes each of 10,000
10 Prizes each of 5,000
473 Prizes each of 500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and Prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Whereas, on the night of the third day of December A. D. 1873, there was stolen from my safe, at No. 405 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Cook Co., Ill., a large amount of Promissory Notes, Orders, Drafts, and other instruments in writing, some payable to O. P. Baker or bearer, and some to O. P. Baker or order. Now, therefore, all persons are hereby notified not to purchase any such promissory notes, orders, drafts, or other instruments in writing, as the same are the property of O. P. Baker, of the said City of Chicago. Among said notes and papers were a lot of notes given for lightning-rods, and payable to O. P. Baker or bearer. All persons who have executed any such promissory notes are hereby notified not to pay the same or any part thereof—whether due and payable or not—to any person or persons, unless the person or persons presenting the same for payment shall also present with the same a power of attorney from the said O. P. Baker, authorizing them to collect the same. And any person to whom any such promissory notes may be presented will be liberally rewarded for reporting the name, business, description, and residence of the party presenting the same.

O. P. BAKER,
405 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 9, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	¶11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:20 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:20 a. m.	§ 2:30 a. m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK,
OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT,
CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1873.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the County for one year; also, all the meat, provisions, flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and medical supplies, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1874, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the County can be seen in the office of the Clerk of said Board. All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the County reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

Proposals to be sealed, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and deposited with the Clerk of said Board, and indorsed "Proposals for——"

HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

263 Wabash-av. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, illustrated, to [illegible]

Dr. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free

DR. STONE,

113 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married ladies—free for two stamps. All letters [illegible]

(φ) b

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of T. C. King. "Othello."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Mephisto."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "The Bohemian Girl."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Old London."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Time Works Wonders." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Lecture by Gerald Massey. Subject: "Charles Lamb."

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by Washington Gladden. Subject: "Good Gold."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 9, 1873.

It is reported that Senator Sherman has given up all hopes of any further negotiation of the new issue of bonds for the present, and it is not likely that the Syndicate's option, which expires on the 15th inst., will be extended.

Mr. Cox's Cuban sympathies received a set-back yesterday in the refusal of the House to suspend the rules in order to pass his resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. The House probably thought it well not to add to the complications of the Spanish question just at this time.

The House of Representatives has taken the initiative in adopting, by a vote of 141 to 29, a Universal Amnesty bill, which is one in fact as well as in name. The test oath is repealed, and some people who do not yet know that the War of the Rebellion is over will be startled to learn that even Jeff. Davis may now take a seat in Congress—if he can get elected.

We have information this morning of the movement in Canada for the formation of a new political party to be called the Canadian Party. The objective point of the new movement is the greater amalgamation of races in Canada. It is maintained by those interested in the movement that too much deference is now paid to British sentiment, and that the Canadians must prepare themselves for their ultimate separation from British dominion.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Martin Welker as Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in place of Sherman, who recently resigned under circumstances already familiar to the public. Judge Welker was born in Ohio, and is about 54 years of age. His first official position was Judge of the Common Pleas Court in that State. Subsequently, he was Lieutenant-Governor, Judge Advocate, and Adjutant-General of the State. He served in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

The officers of the Spanish war-vessel Arapiles, which has been in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard ever since the Cuban complication assumed a warlike aspect, voluntarily relieve every one of blame for the sinking of the coal-barge in front of the flood-gates, which has caused a further detention of the ship, and admit that it was purely accidental. It is announced that the barge will be removed immediately, as it ought to be, and there will then be no reason why the vessel should not be released.

An authoritative dispatch from Judge McAllister, at Waukegan, was received in this city yesterday, stating that he had been advised by four eminent lawyers that he was not eligible to the office of Corporation Counsel, and therefore declined the appointment tendered him by Mayor Colvin. This announcement will be read with regret by citizens generally, who have looked forward with much satisfaction to the appointment of Judge McAllister to that important office.

Gen. Logan, in the Senate, and Mr. Farwell, in the House, have introduced a bill chartering a new air-line railroad from New York to Chicago. The feature of the bill is that the materials which enter into the construction of the road shall be admitted free of duty, in consideration of which the road shall transport Government freight at reduced rates. As a matter of course, this provision invites the hostility of the high-tariff men in Congress. On the other hand, it is said that a large lobby of Western men have gathered at Washington in support of it. The Senate bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee on account of the legal points involved.

The Cuban news this morning is even less warlike than that of the past few days. Jovellar, the Captain-General of Cuba, authorizes the statement that everything is quiet on the island, and that the terms of the protocol will be carried out without any difficulty. He has no intention of resigning. The General commanding at Santiago de Cuba, in the absence of Burriel at Havana, took the responsibility of shipping ninety-two of the survivors of the Virginius off to Cienfuegos, and the American war-vessel Kansas started after them. But the Captain-General, on being informed of the action, ordered the return of the prisoners to Santiago. They have been returned accordingly and placed in the fort. It is reported that President Grant will take sides with Gen. Sickles in his [illegible] with the State Department.

The Chicago produce markets were generally excited and buoyant yesterday, the transactions being large, but principally speculative. Mess pork was active, and advanced $1.00 per brl, closing at $15.00 cash, and $15.60@15.65 seller February. Lard was active, and 25@30c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.12½ cash, and $8.62½ seller February. Meats were quiet and ⅛c higher, at 5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅜@6½c for short ribs, 7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and firm, at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and stronger, at $5.60@5.80 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and strong at $5.50@[illegible] for good spring extras. Wheat was more active, and 1c higher, closing at $1.11¼ cash, and $1.11¼ seller January. Corn was less active and 1c higher, closing at 51½c cash, and 51⅜@51½c seller January. Oats were in good demand and 1⅛@1½c higher, closing at 38½c cash or seller January. Rye was 1½@2c higher, closing at 78c. Barley was more active, and 1@3c higher, closing at $1.49 for No. 2, and $1.05@1.05½ for No. 3. Live hogs were active and higher, closing strong at $4.50@4.90. The cattle market was active and firmer, with sales at $2.00@6.65 for inferior to fancy. Sheep were firm.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a communication to the House of Representatives, asking for an extra appropriation of $14,000,000 to meet the increased expenses of his department for the current year. The Secretary states that he has assumed the responsibility of measures for putting all the iron-clads and cruisers in a condition for active service, and contends that the sum he asks for is necessary to carry out this plan. Mr. Robeson hints vaguely at the Spanish difficulties as the occasion for this sudden activity. His demand has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with whom he is personally lobbying for a favorable consideration.

Memphis having just recovered from the ravages of the yellow fever, has now got the next worst thing, a defaulting county official, Mr. Achilles Woodward, the County Trustee, having, in an ill-considered moment, put upwards of $50,000 in redeemed but uncanceled warrants upon the market, used them the second time, and then absconded. It is stated that the county will not lose anything, as the bondsmen are good, but the bondsmen are in an unhappy frame of mind about the affair. The worst feature is the fact that the dishonest county official lost the money in stock speculations, and has left his family penniless. The next county to hear from is now in order.

The *entente cordiale* has passed between Gen. Sherman and the ex-Rebel Gen. Forrest. The latter, in a letter to Gen. Sherman, tendered from 1,000 to 5,000 troops in case of war with Spain, to rendezvous at Mobile, New Orleans, or Key West, and to be used either as infantry or cavalry. Gen. Sherman, in reply, notifies Gen. Forrest that he has referred his letter to the War Department to be filed, with the indorsement that he regards Gen. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed in our Civil War, and that his would be among the first services to be accepted. All this is another evidence of the healing of old wounds. Gen. Sherman adds, however, that he does not believe there will be war, because neither nation desires it, and that, if there should be, the bulk of the fighting would be afloat, with victory on our side at last.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney submitted last evening to the congregation of Christ Church the question whether or not he should accept the position of Associate Bishop of the "Reformed Episcopal Church." A resolution of assent was unanimously adopted, on the condition that the duties of the new position should not prevent the administration of his pastorate in this city. Mr. Cheney immediately telegraphed his acceptance to Bishop Cummins at New York, requesting information as to when the ordination could take place. It is believed that Mr. Cheney may be ordained as early as next Sunday, and, whenever it occurs, it will take place in this city, and probably in the presence and with the co-operation of all the prelates interested in the new movement. The meeting at Christ Church last night was attended with much of the fervor of religious reformers, and was entirely harmonious.

The Special Committee of the House yesterday reported the bill for the repeal of the salary-grab of last session. After considerable debate, it was made the special order for to-day, when it will undoubtedly excite animated discussion. The bill is inadequate in many particulars, not the least of which is that it fails to make the repeal date from the beginning of the present session. It provides, however, for covering into the Treasury all moneys still undrawn or already returned on account of back-pay. Messrs. Kasson and Jewett, the Democratic members of the Committee, make a minority report, claiming that the bill fails to meet the demands of the people. They admit that the President's pay cannot now be constitutionally reduced during Gen. Grant's term (an admission that is altogether gratuitous, since it is still a question whether his pay was lawfully increased during the *period* for which he had been elected), but recommend that his incidental allowances be cut down in keeping with the economy demanded by the hard times. Several amendments and substitutes were offered, those of Mr. Maynard and Mr. Poland offering a notable contrast. Mr. Maynard desires that the increase in salaries be merely *suspended* during the Forty-third Congress, while Mr. Poland contends that all the money received up to this time, either in back-pay or forward-pay, be reckoned as part payment for all members of the present Congress, and be deducted from their future pay, while the Treasurer shall request ex-members of Congress to refund the back-pay they have drawn. It is to be hoped that the House, as a whole, will find to-day a more satisfactory plan for repeal than its Committee has discovered.

Mayor Colvin submitted his full list of appointments to the Common Council last evening, of which S. S. Hayes for Comptroller, Jesse O. Norton for Corporation Counsel, J. H. McAvoy for the Board of Public Works, and Jacob Rehm for Superintendent of Police, were the principal. The nominations for the minor city offices were the same as given in the "slate" agreed upon at Saturday night's caucus and already published. The nomination of Mr. Hayes was immediately and unanimously confirmed, which was a well-deserved compliment to his recognized ability to discharge the duties of the position. All the other nominations were referred to the Committees severally entitled to their consideration, and they will not be acted upon till next week. The Mayor committed one "bull" in nominating Mr. E. F. C. Klokke to the Board of Police Commissioners without having first removed Mr. Wright, whose place Klokke is to assume. The Council seemed inclined to pass it, however, and referred the nomination. The designation of the corporation newspaper was likewise postponed for one week. A resolution was introduced and referred that the *Mail* should have it, which is regarded as significant. Ald. Cullerton, however, proposed that the *Staats-Zeitung* should be made the corporation newspaper, which would be in the interest of economy, as the law requires that the proceedings shall be published in that journal in any event. An evidence of retrenchment is found in the proposal of the Finance Committee to cut down the tax-levy $489,644, the bulk of which is to be deducted from the appropriation for the Board of Public Works, and the rest from the Police and Fire Department and the Board of Education. The Committee feel a regret, as will the public, that the law does not permit them to make any reduction in the city salary-list, which amounts to the large sum of $1,719,035 a year. Another movement in the direction of economy, which ought to be adopted, is a proposition that the City Sealer shall have a salary of $2,000 in lieu of fees, which are said to amount to something like $10,000 a year. Ald. Sidwell offered a resolution to postpone the consideration of the Court-House construction till Dec. 2, 1874, which will place it beyond the jurisdiction of the present Administration. The resolution was referred, but the vote on it will give the public the sentiment of the Council on the Court-House question.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE CASE.

Judge Farwell rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company *vs.* Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, to restrain him from extending the tax on the capital stock of said Company, in accordance with the assessment of the State Board of Equalization. The motion for an injunction was overruled by the Judge for want of equity.

None of the strong points upon which the taxation of capital stock by the State Board has been brought in question were raised in this case, and the only thing really decided by Judge Farwell is that it is competent for the State to tax capital stock against the corporation issuing it, instead of taxing it against the stockholder. In this point we think the Judge has erred, for it is pretty well settled that the *situs* of personal property is at the residence of the owner. A citizen of New York owning shares of stock in a railway in another State, or of a railway traversing several States, is taxable in New York upon that property. Taxes upon personal property being higher in New York than in New Jersey and Connecticut, numbers of persons doing business in New York have in fact removed their residences to the latter States. It is certainly not contemplated that the same property shall be taxed twice in the same year for State purposes. Judge Farwell's answer to this objection is, that if the State in which the owner resides taxes him for the value of the shares of stock owned by him in an Illinois corporation, that is his misfortune, and is something which does not concern us. Of course, this question will ultimately be tested in the United States Supreme Court, for it is of the highest importance, not merely to Illinois but to all the States, to know whether the right to tax such shares belongs to the State where the owner resides or to the State where the shares are issued.

This, as we have already remarked, is the only real point decided by Judge Farwell. None of the objections against the taxation of capital stock, in the mode and manner adopted by the State Board, so strongly advanced by Judge Caton in his argument at Morris in the case of the Ottawa Glass Company, were raised in the case of the Republic Life Company, for the reason that the latter Company had filed a sworn statement in the Auditor's office at Springfield that it had property to an amount greater than that at which its capital stock was assessed, and for the further reason that it had no indebtedness. In the case of the Ottawa Glass Company, the State Board had first assessed all the tangible property of the Company, and had then assessed its capital stock representing the same property, and finally had added its debts to the capital stock and assessed that also. Upon this state of facts, Judge McRoberts granted a temporary injunction. A similar case will soon come before the Circuit Court of Cook County—that of the Pacific Hotel Company, where the entire hotel property has been assessed and the capital stock assessed in addition to it. The law provides that only the value of the capital stock "over and above" the value of the tangible property—that is, the difference, if any, between the value of the stock and that of the property—shall be added to the value of the tangible property for purposes of taxation. The State Board construed the words "over and above" to mean "in addition to," and it is this construction which has raised such universal and just indignation. As this point was not raised in the Republic Life case, there were really no equities in it, and the bill was accordingly dismissed.

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.

The Fort Snelling swindle is one of the topics which Congress will have to consider at the present session. This affair is too great a scandal to be passed over in silence. For thirty years there have been attempts made to steal this reservation of 8,000 acres, situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. In 1857, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, sold it to Franklin Steele for $90,000, in violation of law. Steele paid $30,000 cash, and was to pay the remainder in installments of like amounts. This he failed to do. He, however, established ferries at the fort, and charged profitable rates for ferrying the Government forces to and from the fort. After the War, Steele presented to the War Department a bill, of which the following is a copy:

The United States to F. Steele, Dr.:	
To use and occupation of Fort Snelling reservation for military purposes from April 24, 1861, to Jan. 24, 1868, 81 months, at $2,000 per month	$162,000
Cr.:	
By balance of purchase money	60,000
Total claim	$102,000

The majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, J. A. Pettit, J. S. Morrill, and Isaac N. Morris, who had in 1858 investigated the sale by Floyd, had reported that the same had been made without any authority of law, and was void, and generally charged that the transaction was fraudulent. Congress took no action on this report, but passed a vote disapproving the sale. When Steele, in 1868, set up a claim to the whole reservation under his pretended purchase from Floyd, Gen. Sherman investigated the matter, and made a report that he had visited Fort Snelling, and stated that the sale by Floyd was fraudulent, but he did not think Steele was a party to the fraud; that the reservation would always be wanted for military purposes; that it was "eminently necessary for the military uses of the United States for all time to come." In that report and two later reports, after repeating the importance of retaining the reservation, he proposed and recommended that in settling with Steele—

> A fair compromise should be made with him, and none would be more fair than to credit him with the money paid, $30,000, with interest, and charge him all moneys received by him. He has had the use of the valuable ferry privilege, and has had the benefit of other rents and profits, and should make a declarative statement of the account and receive the balance due him.

A board of officers, consisting of Gen. James A. Hardie and Col. George Gibson, recommended that the plan of settlement proposed by Gen. Sherman be carried out, and Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War, in December, 1868, in a communication to Congress, asked for authority to carry that plan of settlement into effect.

There the case rested until 1871, when a joint resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress, which, on its face, in no wise disclosed its object, authorizing the Secretary of War to settle this controversy with Steele on principles of equity. The Secretary of War appointed a Military Commission, who investigated, and reported two plans: 1. The plan proposed by Gen. Sherman to pay him back his $30,000 with interest; and, 2. To purchase 1,521 acres of Government property from Steele and give him a deed for the balance of 6,394 acres. He was credited with the $30,000 paid by him; was remitted the $60,000 due from him, and was given cash and land to the value of $467,399. This report containing these two plans of settlement was delivered to Secretary Belknap, and he adopted the second one. A more transparent fraud was never perpetrated than this job. It is so self-evident that no man can look at it without a consciousness that Floyd's original fraud was a small thing compared with this.

The House of Representatives cannot overlook this scandal. There is no Presidential election now pending in which exposures are to be avoided. A good healthy report at this time, exposing and condemning this or any other criminal proceeding on the part of a public officer, the higher the better, would have a healthful effect upon the country. Moreover, the property can be easily recovered, if there is any disposition to do it.

This Fort Snelling robbery was first attempted under the Administration of President Pierce, and was prevented by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. Floyd was an ingrained rascal; but in this transaction concerning Fort Snelling his record has been made respectable by comparison with the final settlement. What Congress ought to do is to pass a law, immediately, declaring the conveyance to Steele a fraud, and taking steps to reclaim the whole reservation.

THE LAST OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

President Grant, in his annual message delivered at the opening of Congress, called attention to Civil-Service Reform in the following language:

> In three successive messages to Congress, I have called attention to the subject of Civil-Service Reform. Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a Board to devise rules governing the methods of making appointments and promotions; but there never has been any action on these rules, or any rules pending or even entitled to observance where persons desire the appointment of a friend, or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable. To have any rules effect it, they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I recommend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Board during the present session, for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office. Proper rules will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much needless precaution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

The only answer which Congress has made to this appeal is in the appointment of a committee, whose sentiment is understood to be opposed to the reform of the Civil Service. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, who has been more earnest and efficient in the cause than any other member of the Committee, was made to give way in the Chairmanship to Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, who is said to be uncompromisingly opposed to the reform. Gen. Butler, the most prominent member of the Committee, is opposed by nature and political education to reform of every description, and particularly to Civil-Service Reform. He has before now openly denounced it as a humbug. In addition to this official answer to Gen. Grant's recommendation of the subject, the sentiment of Congress has been unmistakably declared against the reform in the private utterances of the Congressmen. It is evident that Civil-Service Reform will go by the board at this session, just as it has at the three preceding sessions to which the President refers in his message.

This situation of affairs is the more worthy of attention as Congressional opposition to President Grant is altogether exceptional. Great deference is paid by the Republican majority in Congress not only to Gen. Grant's recommendations but to his private predilections. In the absence of any plausible explanation, the opposition in this case would be very strange, and the only plausible explanation which suggests itself is that Congress understands Gen. Grant's recommendations in this respect to be utterly insincere. There is much reason why this construction should be put upon them; for, in spite of his reiterated reference to the subject, his appointments have indicated a supreme contempt for both the spirit of the reform and the letter of the rules. It is now no longer a matter of doubt that George William Curtis resigned his position on the Civil-Service Board because he became convinced that he could not secure Gen. Grant's co-operation. Though silent on the subject for several months subsequent to his resignation, he has since said so distinctly in editorials in *Harper's Weekly* which have been widely copied. The immediate occasion of Mr. Curtis' withdrawal was Gen. Grant's refusal to recognize the principle of promotion in filling a vacancy that occurred in New York City by the retirement of the Naval Officer. But this was only the hair that broke the camel's back. There had been an accumulation of cases which demonstrated that Gen. Grant ignored all the rules of Civil Service whenever he saw fit to do so. His brother-in-law, Casey, had been retained as Collector in New Orleans in the face of Congressional censure. Holden, of North Carolina, had been appointed. Mr. Newman, the pastor of Gen. Grant's church, had been sent on a tour around the world in an official capacity created for him. A political appointment was made to the vacancy in the Chicago Post-Office, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Eastman, while the evidence was overwhelming that Mr. Squires, the Deputy-Postmaster, was in every way competent and entitled to the succession under the rules. In fact, there had been a hundred instances showing Gen. Grant's utter contempt for the reform and his determination not to be guided by the rules. There was nothing left for Mr. Curtis, who was honestly enlisted in the cause, but to resign.

Since the resignation of Mr. Curtis, Civil-Service Reform has been more completely ignored than before. Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, was convicted of having levied a contribution upon his clerks, threatening removal in default of payment. It was charged that the assessment was made to defray the expenses incurred by Postmaster Filley in entertaining the President while on a visit to St. Louis. Whether this is so or not, the assessment was a flagrant violation of the Civil-Service rules, and an outrageous piece of blackmailing even if there had been no rules. But Gen. Grant took no notice of the affair, and Postmaster Filley retains his position, with the privilege of levying another assessment when the President visits St. Louis again, or whenever the exigencies of the party require it. Not long after, the Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port at Baltimore assessed their employes for political purposes, under the same threat of removal if they failed to respond. The employes, or a portion of them, appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who told them, in substance, that they need not pay unless they wanted to. But, as the alternative of losing their places still stared them in the face, it is probable that most of them paid up rather than incur the risk. The Naval Officer and Surveyor at Baltimore still retain their places. About the same time, political blackmail was levied on the employes of the New York Custom-House, but the Washington Government paid no attention to it. The failure to punish these violations of not merely the rules of the Civil Service but the rules of common decency, was a general notice on the part of the present Administration that it had no genuine interest in Civil-Service Reform. There is little wonder that Congress practically ignores the whole subject in the light of the President's practices, which are more striking than his preaching.

The fact is that Civil-Service Reform is a delusion and a snare in the hands of the Republican party. The Philadelphia Convention declared in favor of it while the party had not the slightest intention of giving it a practical recognition. The President recommends it in all of his messages and gives no heed to it in his appointments. Congress has a standing committee on the subject made up with reference to defeating the reform. To complete the contradiction, it is now only necessary that a report should be brought in by Gen. Butler, in whose service Gen. Grant removed and appointed the Federal officers in Massachusetts during the late campaign in that State.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

The arrival at Plymouth of the crew of the Loch Earn, which ran into the ill-fated steamer Ville du Havre, has furnished the first intelligent account of the manner in which the disaster occurred, and places both the seamanship and the humanity of the French officers and crew in a disgraceful light. It appears that the Captain of the Loch Earn, as soon as he saw that the steamer was coming dangerously near him, ported his helm, which turned his vessel to the left, as was proper. The Captain of the steamer, instead of porting his helm also, as he should have done, put it to starboard, thus sending his vessel to his right, which brought her directly across the bows of the Loch Earn. If he had ported his helm, he would have sheered off to his left, and the two vessels would have cleared each other, with considerable distance to spare, or, if he had kept straight on his course without changing his helm at all, the Loch Earn would have struck the steamer quartering and glanced off, so that both vessels might have gone on their way without any serious damage,—a sort of harmless collision which very often happens. Instead of this, the Frenchman, with almost inconceivable stupidity, ran straight across the bows of the Loch Earn, and sent his vessel to the bottom of the ocean. The French have a national reputation for bad seamanship, and are, perhaps, the worst sailors in the world, but such blundering as this passes comprehension. It would seem as if ordinary instinct alone should have indicated to the French Captain the course he ought to have taken. That such a blockhead as this, ignorant of the elementary principles of sailing, should have been in command of the second largest vessel afloat in the world, is a sad commentary on French seamanship.

But the ignorance and blundering of the French were not the only disgraceful features of this terrible affair. To ignorance they added cowardice and inhumanity. If, after their dreadful mistake, they had sought to atone for it by doing everything in their power to rescue the poor victims of their stupidity, they might have retrieved themselves somewhat in the eyes of the world, but, instead of this, they were idle spectators of the ruin they had caused. Neither the first nor the second boat, the latter having on board the first and second officers, not one of whom had been in the water, attempted to return to the steamer and help rescue the unfortunates, but left that duty to the crew of the Loch Earn, notwithstanding the expostulations of the latter at their brutality and selfishness. At such an appalling time and in the midst of a disaster due to their own stupidity, that they, after having saved their own worthless lives, should have refused to lift their hands to save the helpless men, women, and children who had been intrusted to their charge and sacrificed by their ignorance, almost passes belief. French gallantry and courtesy hereafter will be of little repute when the horrible story of the Ville du Havre is told.

The conduct of the British crew, on the other hand, is worthy of all praise. With the same stupidity which had caused the collision, the French crew neglected to display any signals of distress, so that the first notice which the British Captain received of the settling of the steamer was his own observation of the fact. By that time, his vessel had drifted a considerable distance away. Notwithstanding the fact that he was busy in shortening sail and was anxious about his own damages, he neglected everything else and devoted himself to the rescue of the unfortunate passengers of the steamer, while the French crew and officers laid alongside of the Loch Earn, and looked on calmly at the havoc they had made without offering to help. If the English crew had shot them, as they threatened to, or if they had gone off and left them in their boats, to take their chances of ever getting to land, it would only have been a proper punishment. The conduct of the Captain and crew of the Loch Earn has well sustained the reputation which British sailors have always enjoyed. The conduct of the Captain and crew of the French steamer, on the other hand, while it adds another proof to the charge of poor seamanship which has always attached to the French sailors, will also gain for them the deserved obloquy and contempt of the world, and will induce the traveling public to trust themselves to those who have at least ordinary skill, bravery, and humanity. It is said that the circumstances of this disaster will be investigated by the French tribunals, and that French investigations of this sort are very severe. They cannot make it too severe or searching in this case. If there is any excuse for such ignorance and cowardice, they ought to let the world know it.

The Legislature of South Carolina is upon the war-path, and has passed a series of resolutions, "in view of the critical condition of our foreign relations, rendering war a possibility," calling upon the Government to establish a navy-yard at Port Royal; and, as the establishment of such a naval depot would render it important in peace and essential in war to maintain [illegible] with the interior, especially with the West," therefore the National Government should aid, either by subscription, guarantee of bonds, or grant of public lands, any railroad enterprise which would connect directly the South Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Brunswick with the West at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, or Toledo. This is going a long ways round Robin Hood's barn to get a railroad, and there are many objections which might be made to it. The principal objection, however, is the fact that, as our relations with foreign Powers are not critical, South Carolina does not need the navy-yard; and, as she does not need the navy-yard, she can therefore do without the railroad.

The report now current in literary circles, that the *Atlantic Monthly* is to migrate to New York, is, it seems, incorrect. A letter from Mr. W. D. Howells, its editor, to a gentleman in this city, states that the *Atlantic* will not in any way migrate from Boston. It is true that Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, have bought a minority interest in the magazine, and that there will be an additional publication office in New York, from which the *Atlantic* will be issued at the same time as in Boston; but the editor and most of the proprietors have their permanent homes in Cambridge, and have no idea of either exchanging its literary atmosphere for the more commercial one of New York, or of relinquishing the control of the magazine. The accession of the New York publishing-house will doubtless result in a wider circulation for the *Atlantic*, and may possibly have the effect to give it a more cosmopolitan character; but that its well-earned literary reputation will be fully sustained may be safely assumed from the fact that the same contributors whose names have become household words through its pages write for it still. *Our Young Folks*, however, has, we believe, been sold out to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, who propose to merge it into their new juvenile magazine, *St. Nicholas*. *Every Saturday*, which is also reported sold to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, was always a weakling in Boston, and, if transferred to New York, may grow into something better.

Year by year the statistics show that we are fast losing the reputation of being England's best customer. The returns of the British Board of Trade for October show that the amount of iron is less than 50 per cent than during October, 1872; cotton goods fall off 25 per cent, linens 10 per cent, and silks nearly 80 per cent. Much of this falling off is due, however, to the panic. Germany, it is stated, is not far behind us as a purchaser, and is constantly gaining in importations from England. As a matter of general interest, we print the comparative returns for October, 1872 and 1873:

	Oct., 1872.	Oct., 1873.
Iron—Pig, tons	6,883	8,437
Bar, angle and rod	4,575	265
Railroad	31,957	8,064
Hoop and sheet	2,041	517
Cast	906	3,773
Steel	2,010	1,421

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will gratify many readers by stating how the Hon. C. B. Farwell voted upon the Salary-Grab bill at the time of its passage. Very respectfully,

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1873. GEORGE WEST.

ANSWER.—We believe that Mr. Farwell did not vote at all on the Salary-Grab bill at the time of its passage.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The assignment of Illinois Congressmen to committees in the House is as follows:

Rice—District of Columbia.
Ward—Judiciary.
Farwell—Chairman on Manufactures; second on Banking and Currency.
Hurlbut—Railways and Canals; Reform of Civil Service.
Burchard—Ways and Means.
Hawley—Chairman on Claims; third on Military Affairs.
Corwin—Pacific Railroad.
Fort—Territories.
Barrere—Private Land-Claims.
Ray—Agriculture; Mileage.
Knapp—Revision of Law.
Robinson—Foreign Affairs; Expenditures in Interior Department.
McNulta—Indian Affairs.
Cannon—Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Eden—Claims; Freedmen's Affairs.
Martin—Invalid Pensions.
Morrison—War-Claims; Expenditures in State Department.
Clements—Patents.
Marshall—Appropriations.

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach Chandler's organ) lets fly a column of invective upon the voting masses of the Democratic party, the gravamen of their offense being in this:

> Now, "it is clear as sunlight that the Democratic party, we mean the voters of the Democratic party from Maine to California," elected the Democratic Congressmen, well knowing what kind of men they are—elected every man of them since the salary-grab was passed, and while it was being everywhere discussed—and that these Congressmen, and Fernando Wood himself, are the chosen—the very lately chosen—representative men and official leaders of the Democratic party.

An application of something cool to the part most affected would make it as "clear as sunlight" to this Detroit editor that he didn't know what he was talking about.

—The Albany *Argus*, good Democratic authority, says:

> There were but few Democrats in Congress before the action of the Democratic caucus. There are less now. . . . . Back-pay Congressmen who have disregarded the voice of the Democratic party are but Republicans; for they are supporters of a simple Administration measure. The salary-steal was peculiarly a Presidential act, and no Democrat can share in the responsibility for it without disowning his own party.

—The salary-grabbers will no doubt endeavor to divert public attention from that odious measure, but it will be pressed upon them, and its repeal demanded. The action in regard to the caucus nomination of Fernando Wood will meet with general condemnation by the Democracy and Democratic press. These men do not represent the Democracy; they have been condemned by every Democratic State and County Convention that has convened since the passage of the obnoxious measure, and every Democrat who voted for it will be repudiated by his constituency. The late movement in the nomination of Wood was a concerted measure of the grabbers to indorse themselves and then call it an indorsement by the party; but the gentlemen will find that the Democracy is not to be saddled with such an incubus, and when their terms expire they will have to retire from political life or join the Republican party, which approves of grabs of all kinds.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—Those "reformers" in Congress who are of Mr. Conkling's way of thinking—that the back-pay clause of the salary-grab law is the main feature with which the people find fault—will not be long in discovering their mistake. The country is out of patience with the whole business, and will speak its mind at the polls when the proper time comes.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—We are still in the hands of a Credit Mobilier and back-pay Congress, but William Tweed, of New York, is to-day clothed in the striped uniform of a State's Prison convict. Let us take courage. If New York City can do so well, we do not fear for the country. We shall have no Judge Davis sitting on the investigating committees of Congress this winter, but the case of Tweed shows what may be expected next summer from a jury of the people. Their verdict is already made up. The days of Tweed's sort of statesmen are numbered.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune.*

—A Washington correspondent says: "The opposition to the repeal [of the salary-grab] still grows as the facts become evident that the *taking of back-pay* was the unpardonable sin, and that the people do not regard the present salary without perquisites as inordinate." It occurs to us that if members of Congress content themselves with this assumption, they will wake to find it a very fatal illusion. . . . It is the extortion that the people are indignant about, and any remedy which fails to reach to the very bottom of the difficulty will do nothing to allay the popular feeling.—*Milwaukee News.*

—If the elections of last fall meant anything, in the sense of manifesting the sentiment of the country, they meant that "guarantees" of partisan allegiance under all circumstances are "played out." This the whip-crackers at Washington would see and understand if they could see and understand anything, which they cannot.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—Pious exclamation of a (Democratic) member of the Supreme Court on hearing that it was Williams: "Thank God, it isn't Akerman!"—*Springfield Republican.*

—District-Attorney Swope is bound to achieve distinction. After laboring earnestly for the success of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, he now turns completely around, and out-Herods Herod in his denunciation of it. The ring organs are nothing compared to his paper, the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*. The Constitution, according to it, is "dangerous to the liberties of the people and the Republic," and its adoption will be "an abandonment of the great doctrine of popular government."—*Crawford (Pa.) Journal.*

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* (Republican) opposes the new Constitution on the ground that it increases the number of members of the Legislature, and that will require the building of a new State-House. The *Patriot* tartly answers that the new Constitution abolishes the lobby—the third House; and that will leave room in the Senate chamber and hall of the House to seat the additional members. That's a fact.

—If the people of Pennsylvania, who have enjoyed a degree of unexampled prosperity under the wise rule of the Republican party, think that it will be better for them to surrender the administration of the affairs of the State to the hungry horde of Democrats, who have long sought the spoils of office vainly, then they will vote for the new Constitution; but if they believe that it is better the State should continue to be prosperous, as it has been for the last dozen years, then they will see the necessity of voting against the new Constitution, which, after all, is not so much a Constitution as a Democratic trick and device, having for its object the restoration of the Democracy to power and plunder.—*Philadelphia Telegraph—Ring organ.*

RAILROAD-PASSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There seems to be a good deal of talk in the interest of some one about free passes. I presume there are many passes given away by the railroad companies; but who gets them, and what they give the railroad in return for them, is what I do not understand.

The Michigan Central refused me a pass over their road, saying freights were so low they could not afford it, although they knew that I had been engaged in the wholesale trade in this city for the past six years, and had been receiving goods over their road weekly during all that time. Still, others do get passes who, I know, do not patronize the railroads a tenth part as much as I do each year.

I am willing to give my views as to what I believe to be the trouble with the present pass system. The railroads do, no doubt, issue a sufficient number of passes to do them good, and encourage their customers to ship by them, if they were put where they were intended to go by the Company. But the fact probably is, they are distributed principally among the personal friends of certain railroad employes; and, when a shipper asks for a pass,—which he has good reason to believe others get; and certainly, if he don't believe it, he cannot believe what they publish in the papers about the large number of passes given by the different railroads, he is told: "Freights are so low now we can't afford to give you a pass," or some other excuse about as reasonable.

I asked an acquaintance of mine, some time ago, who, I knew, always had a pocket full of passes, "What do you do now. Pay your fare or stay at home?" His reply was, "It don't trouble me; I have always got all the passes I wanted, and think I can now." In reply to my question, "How do you get them? I pay the roads a great deal of money for freights, and you but very little, and I don't suppose I could get a pass over any road out of this city?"—he said, "Oh! I know all the railroad-men in our city, and, when I want a pass, they fix it for me." And I have very good reason to think that's what is the matter.

If the companies really want to reform the system, let them order that passes shall only be given to their customers, and it won't take as many passes to go around, and they will get something in exchange for them,—more business and better feeling from those who patronize them.

A DISAPPOINTED PASS-CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1873.

MRS. SWISSHELM AND THE FREE-LOVE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is one peculiarity of Mrs. Swisshelm's letter printed in your Sunday issue, to which I would like to call attention. After a very pithy and pointed denunciation of Woodhull et al., she turns immediately around and preaches, in her most eloquent style, the unmitigated Woodhull doctrine. "It is nobody's business" is the one broad shield and panoply which the advocates of Free-Love would interpose between every social crime and its penalty. In Mrs. Woodhull's first article upon the so-called Beecher scandal, she took identically the same ground which Mrs. Swisshelm takes in her letter to THE TRIBUNE. She was no more vigorous in her charge against Mr. Beecher than in her defense of him upon pure Free-Love ground.

The question which is coming before the public, just now, in more ways than one, involves the most vital and fundamental principles. It is simply, when stripped of all its disguises, a question of whether or not the human soul is responsible to society, to government, or to God, for any opinion held or act committed in the pursuit of real or fancied good. The Free-Religionists assert this broad principle of freedom in religious affairs, though they violently denounce the Free-Lovers; but Mrs. Woodhull is most consistent, and includes freedom in religion in her avowal of principles. By its recent action, Plymouth Church has also, however unwittingly, placed itself on the side of this absolute freedom; and I, for one, would modestly offer an opinion that not only the Congregational Union, but every other religious body which acknowledges any allegiance to Christ and His authority, could not employ their time better than by looking into the matter.

One can but hope that the result would be, not only a clearing up of valuable reputations, which certainly are at present involved in some sort of dubiousness, but also, what is not of less importance, a discussion of principles which should compel attention to what is, I certainly think, the boldest and most dangerous form in which infidelity has ever disguised itself. S. P.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1873.

RAILWAY-DANGERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of yesterday I read the distressing account of the dreadful death of a lady lately resident at No. 109 North Desplaines street,—killed by switch engine No. 152 running over and terribly mangling her body.

This is really a sad case, in which a man is left a widower, and four young children motherless, chiefly through (as THE TRIBUNE says) the absence of a flagman to warn passers-by of approaching engines or trains on those dangerous thoroughfares, on which I think there might possibly be a little less engine-traffic after dark, if there is no law to compel railway-companies to build viaducts over them, and thereby prevent the sacrifice of so many valuable lives.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1873. F. F.

Large Legislatures.

In reply to requests from Pennsylvania for information respecting the practical results of large membership in legislative bodies, the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut have written brief letters, in which they concur in the opinion that it is a great safeguard against bribery and corruption. The New Hampshire House of Representatives consists of 350 members. Gov. Straw writes: "There has never been any corruption charged in our House of Representatives." Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, says: "In my opinion, a large number of Representatives is a certain guard against corruption;" and he goes on to say: "I am proud to say there never has been any corruption of the Legislature. What is true of this, is equally true, I think, of all the New England States." Gov. Converse, of Vermont, writes: "We have often attempted to reduce the number of Representatives, but we have always failed. The main ground of failure—and I think so, too—is the security it gives against corruption. I think to-day the reasons against lessening the number is stronger than at any prior period in the history of the State. The experience of some of the sister States, for a few years past, I think, has irrevocably established the wisdom of our policy in the minds of the people. I most heartily concur in the opinion, that it prevents fraud and [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

pate in its deliberations, which were somewhat protracted. The true reason of the delay is that the Committee are not able to agree to report favorably. Day by day public men here in high power with the Administration grow louder in their denunciations of the appointment as one utterly unfit to be made. Among the number who are free to express themselves are Senators Edmunds, the two Morrills, Pratt, Allison, Ferry (of Michigan), Chandler, Logan, Oglesby, Buckingham, Alcorn, Cragin, and Ingalls. Senators Morton, Wright, Boutwell, Frelinghuysen, and Crozier look upon the appointment with great disfavor, but do not like to take any steps which will lead to a rupture with the President. The President himself has grown uneasy and restive at the condition of affairs that has been demonstrated, as the efforts he has made to win over Senators who object to the nomination have not met with the success he anticipated. Stubborn as he is, and ambitious as Williams is known to be, it is believed that both of them have become satisfied that the nomination is regarded as at least a mistake, and that it ought to be withdrawn, as it doubtless will be before Friday, unless something unforeseen should transpire in the meantime to weaken the opposition.

THE POST-OFFICE AT CINCINNATI

has become an object of contention, under the prevalent belief that Foulds will not be confirmed, because of an irregular use of public moneys in his hands. James Sands, a brother to the Archbishop, and Lippincott, the Assistant-Postmaster, are here working to secure the appointment, while Mr. Jacobi, the editor of a German daily in Cincinnati, heads a large delegation of Germans who insist upon the appointment of Gustav R. Wahle, the defeated candidate for Treasurer of Hamilton County. Col. Robert Harlan, postal agent, is also here, determined to see fair play, and striving to secure such action on the part of the President as will have a tendency to keep peace in the ranks of the party.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

held their first meeting to-day. Their time was principally occupied in hearing an argument by the Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in favor of paying the loan of 1858, $20,000,000, in coin. The Senate recently passed a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem these bonds when they became due on the 1st of January, with the new 5 per cent bonds. Mr. Dawes attempted last week to rush the bill through the House in the shape in which it came from the Senate, but objection was made, and it was referred to his Committee. Mr. Kelley urged that the people would expect the bonds to be paid in coin, and that the opportunity is a good one to test the practicability of a return to specie payments. The decision to which the Committee will come is difficult to conjecture, and Kelley's argument to-day only sufficed to stir up a heated discussion among members, in the midst of which an adjournment was had.

A COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER,

tendered Gov. Shepherd by his staff, is in progress at Willard's. The affair is very select, and the party invited comprises, besides a number of well-known citizens of the District, the Speaker and a very few other gentlemen of distinction and prominence in Congress.

[To the Associated Press].

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—Nelson M. Page, Fort Dodge, Ia.; L. A. Hamlin, Owasco, Mich.; M. L. Demothe, Lexington, Mo.; William H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; H. L. Bois, Sycamore, Ill.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; C. Y. Long, Carthage, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, Virden, Ill.; E. Grugg, Fairbury, Ill.; Cadet Taylor, Wenona, Ill.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Eliza J. Garaves, Onarga, Ill.; Mrs. R. Tritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Daniel C. Hitt, Urbana, O.; Mrs. Lavana Adair, Portsmouth, O.; John R. Johnston, Crete, Neb.; A. B. Chamberlain, Ashland, Neb.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Martin Welker, District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, vice Sherman, resigned; W. L. Lurty, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; William W. Billson, for the District of Minnesota; Robert N. McLaren, Marshal for the District of Minnesota; George R. Maxwell, Marshal for the Territory of Utah; H. C. Hall, of Connecticut, Consul-General at Havana; Emory P. Beauchamp, of Indiana, Consul at Aix la Chapelle; John L. Mar, Michigan, Consul at Chemnitz; A. Brigland, Indiana, Consul at Havre; Samuel L. Glasgow, Iowa, Consul at Glasgow; Isaac Moulton, Surveyor of Customs, LaCrosse, Wis.; Wm. W. Copeland, Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Neb.; H. N. Carter, Surveyor of Customs, St. Joseph, Mo. Collectors of Internal Revenue—W. B. Elliott, First Pennsylvania; Edward H. Chase, Twelfth Pennsylvania; David F. Williams, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; Jonathan Merryman, Eighth Illinois; John Tilson, Fourth Illinois; Adam Vose, Thirtieth Illinois. A. R. Easton, Missouri, Pension Agent at St. Louis; David S. Goodloe, Pension Agent at at Covington, Ky. Alex. R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia. Postmasters—John A. Wyle, Allegheny, Pa.; Robert W. Crain, Petrolia, Pa.; J. E. West, St. Cloud, Minn.; Joseph Robtelier, New Ulm, Minn.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap left to-day for a brief visit to Kentucky.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the Attorney-General of Utah, and not the United States Attorney, is entitled to prosecute persons accused of offenses against the laws of the Territory.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

No definite action has yet been taken by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief-Justice. The subject will be resumed by the Committee on Thursday or Friday.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking for the construction of a Niagara ship-canal; also the joint resolution of that Legislature asking for the survey of a canal across the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in regard to the resumption of specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill providing that busts of the late Chief Justices, R. B. Taney and S. P. Chase, be placed in the Supreme Court room. Referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and grant the right of way through the public lands to the same. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation. Referred to the Committee on Finance. This is substantially the bill with the same title which was passed by the Senate last year.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill amendatory of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill for the better protection of the public works on the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to provide cheap and permanent transportation for persons and freights between New York and Chicago. He said that, as there would probably be some question as to the power of Congress to enact this law, he would ask that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it was so ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a fire-proof building at Keokuk, Ia. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill for the relief the East Tennessee University. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) gave notice that at an y day he would introduce a bill restoring to papers the privileges abolished in the bill ding the franking privilege.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to establish a onal University of Education and Labor.

ROSIER introduced a bill to erect a pub at Leavenworth, Kan. Referred.

ALABAMA ELECTION CASE.

DON moved that the papers in the ancis W. Sykes, of Alabama, be re Committee on Privileges and Elec ower to send for persons and pa d. Mr. Sykes is a contestant for upied by Mr. Spencer.

FFICERS ELECTED.

on Sunderland was elected Chap R. Young Executive Clerk of the

RY-GRAB REPEAL BILL.

called up the bill introduced by last to repeal the act of March ing certain salaries therein dressed the Senate at length in He said that what the country wants is men who are not for sale; men who who are sound from centre to circumference, who have courage without whistling to bring it, who eat what they have earned and wear what they have paid for. With such men, high or low salaries made little difference. He favored a liberal compensation, but thought that allowed before the increase was sufficient, and it was best now to fix the salaries as they were before. To retrace their steps at the earliest practicable moment was the easiest way to rectify an unpardonable blunder. He denounced the manner by which the salaries were increased as the most vicious and defenseless, tacked on to the Appropriation bill where the Executive could not veto it without stopping the wheels of Government. He had no doubt that this was the cause of the recommendation of the President in his late message that he be allowed, at the close of a session, to veto one portion of a bill without defeating the whole of it. In conclusion, he called upon the great Republican party to retrace its steps on the Salary bill, and satisfy the people that the party was true to its promises. No party in so few years had made such a grand record, and it could well and consistently afford to retrace its steps. He desired that the avenues of trade be opened by giving cheap transportation to the products of the great West, and the people should have an abundance of currency to meet the demands of business. He asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. It was so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the first business in order on Mondays—the call of the States for bills for reference only. Under the call large numbers of public and private bills were introduced and referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the construction of a public building at Quincy.

Mr. CLEMENTS and Mr. BURCHARD each introduced a bill to divide Illinois into three Judicial Districts.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill to improve the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Missouri and Illinois Rivers.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced, and asked the House to put on its passage, a bill modifying the steamboat-passenger act, by allowing tow-boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to carry 150 pounds of steam-pressure, in place of 110 pounds, on standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, with plates a quarter of an inch in thickness. He explained the bill, and stated that it did not interfere with the existing law, but only extended it, as the law would expire by limitation very soon. The bill was passed.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McKEE—For the admission of Colorado as a State.

By Mr. MONROE—To provide $25,000,000 additional bank note circulation for States having less than their due porportion.

By Mr. BUNDY—For the payment of losses by the Morgan raid.

By Mr. ARTHUR—To make Covington, Ky., a port of entry and delivery; also, to repeal the bill to enforce civil rights.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE—To repeal all taxes on whisky and tobacco, and to provide for the deficiency in the revenue thereby occasioned.

By Mr. KNAPP—For a public building at Quincy, Ill.

By Mr. BURCHARD—To divide Illinois into three judicial districts.

By Mr. COMINGO—For a public building at Kansas City.

By Mr. CRITTENDEN—For a public building at Jefferson City, Mo.

By Mr. HUBBELL—For a Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. FIELD—For the issue of National currency and 3 65-100 Government bonds, to be interchangeable.

By Mr. MITCHELL—For the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukee and Port Washington, Wis.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—For the improving of Kenosha and Racine harbors.

By Mr. HEREFORD—For the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, and for a public building at Charlestown, W. Va.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill removing all disabilities imposed or remaining on any person by Sec. 3, Article 14, of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and substituting for the iron-clad oath the modified oath which is now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked whether under that law Jefferson Davis might not obtain a seat in either House.

GEORGE F. HOAR inquired whether the Committee on Rules had the right to report such an act of general legislation.

The SPEAKER doubted very much whether that Committee had the right to report it, except under a call.

GEORGE F. HOAR said he would not insist on the point.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said he would.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules, and receive and pass the bill. In reply to Mr. Lawrence's question, he said the late President of the Southern Confederacy might, as well as the Vice-President, have a seat in either House, provided the people should think proper to send him.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not object to the bill if it had been examined by, and was reported from, a committee.

Mr. MAYNARD said it was the unanimous report of the Committee.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 141 to 29.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. COX asked leave to report a preamble and resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Messrs. HALE (N. Y.), KILLINGER, and others, objected.

Mr. COX withdrew the preamble, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The motion was rejected, the vote being 44 to 153, and the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. COX asked leave to introduce the resolution for reference of the same to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Objection made by members.

THE SALARY-GRAB REPEAL BILL.

Mr. HALE (Me.) from the Select Committee on the Salary Question, reported a bill repealing so much of the Salary bill as increases the compensation of the Vice-President, Speaker, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress.

The second section revives and declares to be in full force all acts relating to pay and advance of Senators and members that were repealed or superseded by the bill of the 3d of March, 1873, provided they shall receive no mileage for coming to and from the present session, except the actual individual traveling expenses by the most direct route of usual travel.

The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or that have been received as increased compensation, and which shall have or may come into his possession by return thereof.

Mr. KASSON, from the minority of the Committee, submitted a report, which was signed by himself and Jewett. They declare themselves unsatisfied with the bill reported by the majority, and state their reasons therefor as being, first, that the emphatic and continued expression of the great majority of the American people in all forms that should influence their judgment against increased salaries should take the question of its repeal out of the field. Second, that the financial condition requires economy in disbursements from the public Treasury, and especially in respect to those of which members are themselves the beneficiaries. No public act would go farther than this to establish the confidence of the people in their Representatives. Third, that the popular dissatisfaction with the Salary bill was chiefly directed towards the law-makers who increased their own emoluments. The President, however, was part of the national legislative authority, and to that officer had been assigned much the largest increase of salary. The salary could not lawfully be diminished during the current term, but it could be reduced from those thereafter. The minority, however, deem it necessary to reduce the incidental allowances of the Presidential office, so far as compatible with the care and safety of the public property. They recommend that all compensations increased by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, be re-established at their former rates, subject to constitutional exceptions, except also the franking privilege. The bill accompanying the report makes provisions to carry out these views.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice of an amendment to suspend the Salary bill during the Forty-third Congress instead of repealing it.

Mr. POLAND gave notice of a substitute which he thought would meet the popular demand. [Laughter.] The substitute was read. It repeals so much of the Salary act as increased the pay of Senators and Representatives, and fixes it at what it was immediately prior to that act. It requires that all moneys paid Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress under the provisions of that act, whether for the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress, shall be charged and reckoned as part payment of their compensation as members of the Forty-third Congress. [Laughter.] It requires the Treasurer of the United States to mail to each member of the Forty-second Congress who is not a member of the Forty-third, and who received additional compensation, a notice informing him of the repeal of the law, and requesting him to repay the difference received by him into the Treasury.

Mr. NIBLACK said that, as a member of the Committee, he agreed to most of the propositions submitted by the minority, but dissented from some.

In the course of a protracted discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, Mr. GARFIELD recommended Mr. Hale to move the previous question and pass the bill at once. He recalled the long discussion which took place some years since on a like subject to the exclusion of other public business, and suggested that the House was prepared to vote at once on the simple repeal of the increase-of-salary law.

Mr. KELLY asked Mr. Hale whether his bill took effect from the first day of the present session.

Mr. HALE replied that it did not.

Mr. KELLY argued that it ought to, and that the passage of a bill which did not do so would place the House in a worse position before the American people than any legislation which yet had been had.

Mr. WOODFORD moved the previous question in order to put the bill on its passage at once, but the House refused to second the demand, by 64 to 132, and finally it was arranged that the matter should come up to-morrow after the morning hour, to the exclusion of all other orders, speeches to be limited to twenty minutes, and a motion to recommit being all the while pending.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for increased appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

INDIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shanks (Ind.) was entitled to the seat from the Ninth District. Without discussion or opposition the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Shanks took the oath of office.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. MOREY moved to suspend the rules and pass the Supplementary Civil-Rights bill.

After the exhaustion of dilatory motions on the Democratic side, to prevent action on the bill, Mr. WILLARD (Va.) appealed to Mr. Morey to let the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred, with leave to report at any time.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House at 4 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole.

Resolutions distributing the President's message among the appropriate committees were presented and adopted.

NEW COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule to add to the standing committees of the House a Committee of Seven on Mississippi Levees.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MYERS (Pa.) offered a resolution requiring information as to the effect of the abolition of the franking privilege. Adopted.

The House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONSTITUTION.

A Mass-Meeting in Favor of Its Adoption Held in Philadelphia—Unequivocal Resolutions Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—A mass-meeting of citizens favorable to the adoption of the new Constitution was held in Horticultural Hall to-night. The hall was packed to its utmost extent, and the proceedings throughout were of an excellent character. William A. Stokes called the meeting to order, and nominated for President the Hon. Henry J. Williams. The meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. Curtin, Wayne McVeagh, John W. Forney, Richard Vaux, and others. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions offered by Richard C. McMurtry, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend the adoption of the new Constitution,

Because the Legislature are thereby restrained from employing their high public functions for the base purposes of mere private gain, which the statute-books and shameful experience prove has for many years been their chief occupation;

Because legislators thereby are compelled to submit themselves to all enactments, and cannot through corruption impose tyrannical and unjust laws on particular localities, from which themselves and constituents are exempted; and

Because the enormous emolument of officials for which no adequate services are rendered are thereby lessened, and this community relieved from indirect taxation, to provide rewards for corruption and the services of mere political packs.

OBITUARY.

Charles D. Bond, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 8.—Early this morning our citizens were startled by the announcement of the death of Charles D. Bond, President of the Fort Wayne National Bank. Mr. Bond had been confined to his house but ten days, and his sudden decease causes a feeling of gloom in the city. He was 42 years of age. Mr. Bond has been identified with the commercial and financial interests of the city for a large number of years, and was considered a leader in the finances of Northern Indiana. He was highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Judge John Underwood, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Hon. John J. Underwood, United States District Judge for the District of Virginia, died suddenly last night of apoplexy, at his residence in Washington. During yesterday he seemed in better health and spirits than usual.

Seth Adams.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Seth Adams died in this city to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion Near Fort Wayne, Ind.—Two Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Dec. 8.—The boiler in the saw-mill east of here exploded this afternoon, making a complete wreck of the building and instantly killing the engineer, Joseph Crosen, and a boy named Burt, who was at the mill for lumber; also seriously injuring a man named McMurray. Pieces of the mill were thrown 500 feet.

Killed by Children Playing with a Loaded Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Mich., Dec. 8.—During the absence of their parents several children belonging to two families in this village were left at home unattended. They began playing with an army musket, not knowing that the piece was loaded. They cracked two caps, and were about to crack the third, when a young butcher moved in front of the gun. At the same instant the gun was discharged, emptying its contents, a heavy charge, into the man's abdomen, killing him instantly.

Marine Losses of the Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—Carefully compiled figures, prepared here, show that the total of minor disasters on the lakes this year is 1,021, of which 350 were caused by collisions, 50 by capsizing, 5 by running ashore, and 21 injuries by fire. The total losses number 78, and this includes a few vessels now ashore, which may subsequently be got off.

Contradictory Reports Concerning the Ville du Havre Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The latest accounts in the English papers in regard to the conduct of the officers and crew of the Ville du Havre are confused and contradictory. One report says that the charges reflecting on Capt. Surmont are untrue, and that those against the crew are greatly exaggerated.

FIRES.

In Fond du Lac County, Wis.; Loss, $8,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 8.—A fire this morning, at the village of St. Cloud, Fond du Lac County, destroyed the flouring mill of Schuessler & Marsh. Loss, $8,000; but little insurance.

MEMPHIS.

Case of Cicialla, the Disgraced Alderman.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—A petition of ex-Alderman Cicialla for a mandamus compelling the Board of Aldermen to reinstate him, was refused to-day by Judge Holzy, of the Second Circuit Court.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The steamships Celtic and Silesia, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamships Elysia and Virginia, from Glasgow, and Mosel, from Bremen, have arrived. Also, arrived, steamer Republic, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Scandinavian, from Portland, arrived out.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Minister of War reports that the reserve recently called out numbers 46,000 men.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 8.—Victor Emanuel and Chevalier Nigra, late Italian Ambassador at Paris, had a long conference this morning. It is understood that Nigra will return to Paris.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—A ukase has been issued, requiring that six men out of every thousand inhabitants of Russia, including the Polish provinces, be drafted into the army.

CRIME.

Promise that the Britton Mystery Will Be at Last Unraveled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Britton mystery seems likely to be unraveled at last. About a month ago, Mr. S. H. Britton, a broker doing business at No. 31 Devonshire street, was found in his office insensible and bleeding profusely from wounds in his head. It was at first thought that his injuries would prove fatal, but he has since fully recovered. He has continually refused to tell the name of his assailant on various grounds, and the case has raised so much scandal that the Assistant District Attorney presented it to the Grand Jury. Mr. Britton still refused to testify, on the ground that it would criminate himself, and the doctors on the ground that they were protected by their profession. Rumors of a confession made by Mr. Britton, when lying on what he supposed to be his death-bed, have arisen, and led to a vigorous prosecution of the case. The investigation before the Grand Jury was continued to-day. Drs. Arnold and Ordway were again summoned, and, as before, refused to testify, on the old ground,—that they were not obliged by law to divulge the secrets which they had learned during professional attendance. The District Attorney took a different view, and to settle the point at once had them brought before Judge Aldrich in the Superior Court. He ruled that they must testify. Dr. Ordway asked for further time, which was granted; but Dr. Arnold gave evidence which has resulted in the arrest of Mr. Britton's assailant, and of Mr. Britton himself, on the charge of perjury. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000. He will be arraigned to-morrow before the Municipal Court.

A Child Whipped to Death by a Brutal Mother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 8.—One of the most brutal and inhuman affairs in the record of crime in this city occurred yesterday. A mother deliberately whipped her child to death. The parties are colored. The mother's name is Frances M. Williams, and the girl's name is Emma Jane Williams, she being a daughter by a former husband. The woman resides in the upper story of a small frame tenement house on North Jefferson street. Sunday, about noon, screams were heard coming from the room occupied by this woman, and, a few hours later, when the room was entered, the girl was found in a dying condition. She died at 3 o'clock. The victim was rather a bright mulatto, 13 years old, but emaciated by consumption. The mother was arrested, and at first taken to the lock-up, but was subsequently sent to the county jail, as there was much excitement among the colored people, and there was a rumor that an attempt would be made to lynch her. A post-mortem examination was made this morning by Dr. Samuel Kitchen, when it was found that the back and body of the victim were badly cut up with stripes, evidently inflicted with a heavy rope, and there were also marks as if she had been stamped with the feet.

Perteet's Last Resort—Gov. Beveridge Reviewing the Wife-Murderer's Case—The Death-Sentence Likely to Be Executed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Gov. Beveridge has spent the entire day in an examination of the record in the case of Andrew J. Perteet, the Chicago wife-murderer. The record is a volume embracing the history of the case through all the trials which have been awarded him, and, although the Governor has completed his examination, he has not determined as to the action which he will take in the matter. It is safe, however, to predict, from the fact that Perteet has been convicted of murder in the first degree by three separate juries, that His Excellency will be slow to interfere with the sentence. It is given out by persons who ought to know that the Governor will decline to disturb the findings of the jury and the sentence of the Court, and, in that case, the sentence of death will be executed on the 12th day of December.

Sentence of Criminals in East Saginaw, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, Dec. 8.—In the Circuit Court to-day a motion to grant Alfred Wellar a new trial was denied, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, a few days since, for killing his mistress, Maggie Campbell, in July last, he knocking her down and stamping her with his feet in such a brutal manner as to cause her death.

Nugent and Wagner, convicted of burglary, were sentenced to five years each.

Pardon of Jerry Stadden, the Cook County Thief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Upon the recommendation of Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and others, Gov. Beveridge to-day pardoned Jerry Stadden, convicted of larceny and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at the February term, 1872, of the Cook County Criminal Court.

Theft in Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 8.—To-day about $900 in currency and checks were stolen from the desk of J. L. Green & Co.'s candy store, during the temporary absence of the bookkeeper. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the theft. Several boys were in the store just before, but were unknown to the firm.

Burglars Arrested in Cairo, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 8.—Seven burglars have been arrested in this city since yesterday morning by our county authority. Four of them have been taken to Union City, and three are here in the jail. Mr. Johnson, who was robbed in Union City, identified some of the clothing they wore as his stolen property.

Bank Burglars Take a Delaware Sentence.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Dec. 8.—Bank burglars were to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution, and on Wednesday next to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive forty lashes each; then to suffer imprisonment for ten years.

The New York Irving Convicted of Burglary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—John T. Irving, of Nathan murder notoriety, was convicted to-day on a charge of burglary, and remanded for sentence.

THE INDIANS.

A Delegation of Iowas to Visit Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 8.—Nine Chiefs of the tribe of Muskuakie Indians passed through this city to-day on their way to Washington to confer with the Government in regard to a large amount of money coming to them from the United States for lands sold in what is now the State of Iowa. The Chiefs all speak good English, and are well-disposed, intelligent men. The Muskuakie tribe of Indians, numbering 300 in all, are located in Tama County, own 200 acres of land, have a yearly income of $10,000 from money invested, and are a peaceable and quiet class of folks. Many years ago this tribe owned nearly the whole of the State of Iowa; now their possessions have become contracted to 200 acres, they having sold the rest.

TO ILLINOIS CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Secretary of State has called the attention of incorporated companies to the following section in the law covering incorporations: "The President, Secretary, or Treasurer of every stock corporation shall annually, within twenty days from the 1st of December, make a statement, in writing, setting forth a description of all real estate to which title was acquired in securing any debt or liability due such corporation, together with the time of acquiring title thereto, which statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such President, Secretary, or Treasurer, and be recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State."

FINANCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—There was a decidedly better feeling in financial circles to-day, owing chiefly to the more pacific tone of the dispatches relating to Cuban affairs. Gold declined materially from Saturday's closing prices. The supply of currency was more than ample for the requirements of trade. There was very little new paper offered, and most of the discounting was in the renewals of old contracts. Call loans averaged 6 to 7 per cent; first-class paper 8 to 10 per cent. Discount for 90 days, or less rates of discounts, of course vary according to dates and credits. Second-class names were difficult to place at any price, and under 60 days good terms were offered for good names.

Bankruptcy Proceedings in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The bankruptcy proceedings against George Bird Grinnell & Co. were ordered discontinued to-day by Judge Blatchford, sitting in the United States District Court, in view of the fact that the firm has made arrangements to settle with their creditors.

HOWES & MACY.

A petition was filed to-day in the Court of Bankruptcy, that Howes & Macy, the banking firm which failed during the early part of the panic, be declared bankrupt.

Failure for $35,000 in Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 8.—Myron H. McCord, a heavy lumberman and real estate operator and general merchandise dealer at Shawano, has suspended payments for the present, and proposes to his creditors to pay one-fourth of all his debts Dec. 15, and the balance in six and twelve months. In a circular to his creditors, he states that he has assets to the amount of $89,493.33, while his liabilities reach $35,893.33. Among his creditors are the following: J. V. Farwell & Co., $5,013.47; Ricker, Crombie & Co., of Milwaukee, $3,310.80; Greensfeider, Rosenthal & Co., of Milwaukee, $2,200; H. Bosworth & Sons, of Milwaukee, $1,137; John Morgan & Co., $2,300; Elmore & Kelly, of Green Bay, $1,100.

The Bloomington Tailors on a Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 8.—This morning the Journeymen Tailors' Union went on a strike to resist a reduction in wages. The Union consists of thirty-five members, nearly all the tailors in the city. The reduction ordered by the employers amounts to about 20 per cent.

The Paterson (N. J.) Silk Mills.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Three hundred more workmen will be given employment in the silk mills this week.

Legal Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Outstanding legal tenders, $369,557,310.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Yearly Meeting of Friends—A Cheap Democratic Newspaper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—The Society of Friends are holding a general yearly meeting in this city. All the prominent men in the organization in this State are here. The attendance is large and much interest is manifested.

There seems little doubt now but that a cheap daily newspaper, in the interest of the Indiana Democracy, will be started in this city about the 1st of January. It is understood that arrangements have been completed for receiving dispatches over the Atlantic & Pacific line.

RELIGIOUS.

Catholic Observance of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Catholic population of this city have observed this holy day of obligation by the general closing of their business houses and an abstinence from labor, and the usual religious services were held at the Catholic church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Catholic churches are crowded this morning on the occasion of the celebration of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and the consecration of the entire diocese, with all its churches, religious houses, and charitable and educational institutions, collectively and singly, to "the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in all the Catholic churches here to-day. In the Cathedral the ceremonies were unusually excellent and impressive. A sermon was delivered by Bishop Wood.

The Madison Avenue, N. Y. (the Rev. Dr. Adams'), Presbyterian Church Elects a New Pastor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—At a meeting this evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this city, the Rev. Dr. Adams in the Chair, it was unanimously decided to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, to succeed Dr. Adams as pastor of the church. Dr. Adams, who has been pastor of this church longer than any other clergyman has presided over any other congregation of this city, has been called to a new field of labor in a theological seminary.

A REVENUE DECISION.

Tropical Fruits to Be Admitted Free of Duty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently decided that henceforth no duty shall be charged on importations of tropical fruits. He bases his decision on Sec. 5 of the act of June 6, 1872, which provides that on and after August, 1872, certain articles should be placed on the free list, among them fruits and plants—tropical and semi-tropical—for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—For New England and St. Lawrence Valley, cloudy weather with areas of rain and increasing easterly to southerly winds will prevail. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, continued cloudy weather during the greater portion of the day, the winds shifting to southerly and westerly, with rising temperature. For the Upper Lake region and thence to the Ohio Valley, south-easterly to westerly winds, with rain, followed by clearing weather in the Lower Ohio Valley. For the Northwest, Lower temperature with partly cloudy weather, and possibly light snow from Lake Superior westward to Minnesota. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising temperature, except west of the Lower Mississippi Valley, where lower temperature may be expected.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breck'nridg	30.22	8	N. W., fresh..	0	Cloudy.
Cairo........	30.22	59	S. E., gentle.	.18	Heavy rain.
Cheyenne..	30.01	18	W., fresh......	0	Clear
Davenport..	30.19	36	W., brisk	0	Clearing.
Denver	30.07	19	S., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Duluth......	29.98	31	W., gentle.-..	0	Cloudy.
Escanaba....	29.84	36	S. W., fresh ..	.01	Cloudy.
Fort Garry.	30.18	17	N. W., brisk.	.02	Light snow.
LaCrosse .	30.12	37	W., gentle...	0	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.37	26	N., brisk......	0	Clear.
Marquette..	29.85	36	S. W., fresh..	.02	Cloudy.
Milwaukee.	30.05	33	W., brisk....	..	Cloudy.
Omaha......	30.32	16	N. W., brisk.	0	Clear.
Pembina...	30.15	10	....	0	Light snow.
Yankton...	30.51	10	N. W., fresh.	0	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 8.—The snow of Saturday night, which fell to a respectable depth here, has nearly disappeared in the continued rain which has been falling ever since, until this evening, when an almost impenetrable fog prevails.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 8.—A heavy snow-storm Saturday night was succeeded by one of rain to-day. The river is once more clear of ice, and the ferry steamer is again making trips.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Ohio River is rising rapidly, and steamboating is lively. The weather is very nasty.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock too small for export demand; double extra, $6.00; treble, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats steady at 54@55c. Bran, $1.00.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—New scarce; held at $15.00; dry salt shoulders firm at 6¼c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7c, 8c, and 8½c. Choice hams scarce; old, 10@10½c; new, 13@14c. Lard dull; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 4@4½c; common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7½c; prime to choice, 8@8½c. Molasses active and higher; fair, 49@50c; prime, 54@56c; strictly prime to choice, 57@60c. Coffee unchanged; fair to prime jobbing, 22½@25c.

COTTON—Active; sales, 8,750 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14@14½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15@15½c; middling to strict middling, 16@16½c; good middling, 17½@17½c; receipts since Saturday, 18,183 bales; no exports; stock, 164,824 bales; unsold, 56,700 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 109@109½. Currency, 1@1½; sight for currency, ½c discount for checks. Sterling—Bank, 18.

DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

Installation Address at the University.

The installation address of Mr. Disraeli as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, which was delivered on the 19th inst., has been accepted as another brilliant addition to the roll of rectorial orations in that University; and worthy of the great reputation of the speaker. Mr. Disraeli's reception at Glasgow was of the most enthusiastic description, and his appearance on the platform in the Crystal Palace, where the ceremony of installation took place, in company with the Principal of the University, was the signal for a scene of the most extraordinary description. The whole immense audience rose to their feet, cheering vehemently, waving handkerchief and hat, only ceasing when strength seemed to be exhausted, and the instant the applause subsided the students of the University, in admirable manner, joined in singing "God Save the Queen," which only served to give new cause for the cheering and excitement. The whole scene was one of unbounded loyalty and admiration.

The address itself was an elaborate and carefully considered oration upon the difficulties to be encountered in the battle of life. To attain success, said Mr. Disraeli, two things are necessary—knowledge of self, and a knowledge of the spirit of the age.

"It would seem, at the first blush, that self-knowledge were not very difficult of attainment. If there be any subject on which a person can arrive at accurate conclusions, it should be his own disposition and his own talents. But it is not so. The period of youth in this respect is one of great doubt and difficulty. It is a period alike of false confidence and unreasonable distrust—of perplexity, of despondency, and sometimes of despair. It has been said by an eminent physician that there are few persons of either sex who have attained their 18th year who have not contemplated withdrawing from that world which, in fact, they never entered. Doubtless, this morbid feeling is occasioned in a great degree by the dread of the unknown; but it is also much to be attributed to, and it certainly is heightened by, an ignorance of themselves. How, then, is this self-knowledge to be acquired, and where are we to obtain assistance in this question? From the family circle? Its incompetency in this respect is a proverb. Perception of character is always a rare gift, but around the domestic hearth it is almost unknown. Every one is acquainted with the erroneous estimates of their offspring which have been made even by illustrious parents. The silent, but perhaps pensive, boy is loooked upon as a dullard, while the flippancy of youth in a common-place character is interpreted into a dangerous vivacity which may in time astonish, perhaps even alarm, the world. A better criterion should be found in the judgment of contemporaries who are our equals. . . . . Just perception of character is always a rare gift. When possessed in a high degree it is the quality which specially indicates the leader of men. It is that which enables a General or a Minister to select the fit instrument for the public purpose, without which all the preparations for a campaign, however costly and complete, may be rendered fruitless, and all the deliberations of councils, and all the discussions of Parliament, prove mere dust and wind. Scholars and philosophers are, in general, too much absorbed by their own peculiar studies or pursuits to be skilled in the discrimination of character; and, if the aptitude of a pupil is recognized by them, it is generally when he has evinced a disposition to excel in some branch of acquirement which has established their own celebrity. No, gentlemen, I believe, after all, it will be found that it is best and inevitable in the pursuit of self-knowledge that we should depend on self-communion. Unquestionably, where there is a strong predisposition it will assert itself in spite of all obstacles; but self-knowledge is acquired only after an initiation of many errors and much self-deception. But, assuming that you have at length attained this indispensable self-knowledge, and that you have an opportunity in the pursuits of life of following the bent of your disposition, we come now to the second and not less important condition of success in life. Have you that other kind of knowledge which is required? Do you comprehend the spirit of the age in which your faculties are to be exercised? Hitherto you have been as explorers in a mountain district. You have surveyed and examined valleys; you have penetrated gorges; you have crossed many a ridge and range, till at length, having overcome all obstacles, you have reached the crest of the commanding height, and, like the soldiers of Xenophon, you behold the sea. But the sea that you behold is the ocean of life. In what vessel are you going to embark? With what instruments are you furnished? What is the port of your destination? It is singular that there is no lack of those who will explain the past, and certainly no want of those who will predict the future. When the present is concerned—the present that we see and feel—our opinions about it are in general bewildered and mistaken. And yet, without this acquaintance with the spirit of the age in which we live, whatever our culture, and whatever our opportunities, it is probable that our lives may prove a blunder. It is not true that the only real happiness is physical happiness. It is not true that physical happiness is a principle on which you can build up a flourishing and enduring commonwealth. A civilized community must rest on a realized capital of thought and sentiment. There must be a reserved fund of public morality to draw upon in the exigencies of national life. Society has a soul as well as a body. The traditions of a nation are a part of its existence. Its valor and its discipline, its religious faith, its venerable laws, its science and erudition, its poetry, its art, its eloquence, and its scholarship, are as much portions of its existence as its agriculture, its commerce, and its engineering skill."

Mr. Disraeli declared his views upon equality thus: "I hold that political equality—that is, equality of all subjects before the law, and that a law which recognizes the personal rights of all subjects—is the only foundation of a perfect commonwealth, one which secures to all liberty, order, and justice. The principle of civil equality has long prevailed in this Kingdom. It has been applied during the last century more finely and more completely to the constantly and largely varying circumstances of the country; but it had prevailed more or less in Britain for centuries, and I attribute the patriotism of our population mainly to this circumstance, and I believe that it has had more to do with the security of the soil than those geographical attributes usually enlarged upon."

Distinguishing between social equality and civil equality, he drew a vivid picture of the dangers of the former from France, paying a high tribute at the same time to the high qualities of the French people. Physical and material equality he alluded to as the disturbing spirit which, now heard as a moaning wind, may possibly in a few years be a raging storm; the principle of which "strikes at the principle of patriotism and is prepared to abrogate countries."

His speech at the banquet in the evening was totally different in character, befitting the occasion, largely touching upon commercial questions, and containing pointed reference to the financial condition, especially of Germany, and its influence elsewhere. But politics were nowhere referred to. The object of the speaker seemed to be in the first address to bring his observations nearest to the every-day thoughts and reflections of the students, and in the second to offer useful suggestions upon prominent topics agitating the commercial spirits of his audience, without at any time approaching party politics, or divulging even a hint of his opinions upon the more defined questions of the day.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—The remains of the late Bishop Armitage will be brought here for interment, and the funeral service will be held at St. John's Church, of which he was founder, and for many years Rector.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—The Governor today ordered a special election in Lee County on Jan. 7, to elect a Representative in place of Edward A. Layton, who died on Sunday last.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 8.—The Bloomington *Anzieger*, owing to financial embarrassment, is about to change hands, or make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

A Tall Family.

Abner McIlrath, the Euclid (O.) giant and fox-hunter, the father of a race of tall boys and girls, had a reunion of his family at the old homestead in East Cleveland (formerly Euclid) on Thanksgiving. From the Cleveland *Voice* we learn that there were assembled father and mother, seven sons and four daughters, thirteen in all. The height of the old gentleman, who is now 61 years of age, is six feet and one-half inche. The height of the wife is five feet nine inches. Of the seven sons, four are each six feet and five and a half inches, and three six feet two inches in height, while the four daughters are each five feet eleven inches in height, and the height of all combined is eighty feet three and a half inches. The oldest son is Chief of Police of St. Paul, and another son is a member of the Cleveland police. The father in his day has lifted 1,700 pounds of iron.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Helmbold's Buchu

Is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and imposters.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE

ON THE

WEST SIDE,

CORNER

Madison & Peoria-sts.

CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Invite special attention to Great Bargains in

Housekeeping & Linen

GOODS.

Lot pure Linen Damask Doylies, 50 cts. doz.
Lot good Linen Napkins, $1 doz., cheap.
Lot 3-4 fine Linen Damask Tray Cloths, 25 cts. each, less than half price.
Lot pure Linen Table Damasks, at 50, 60, and 75 cts.; very cheap goods.
Lot fine Linen Table Damasks, less than gold cost.
Lot Embossed Felt Stand Covers, 75 cts.
Lot Linen Damask Towels, 15, 20, and 25 cts.
Lot all Linen Crash Toweling, 10 cts. yd.
1 1-4 large White Counterpanes, good, $1.
Marseilles Quilts, in low, medium, and richest qualities, at special bargains.
The entire remaining lot of Manufacturers' Remnants Irish Linen, various qualities, reduced to 25 cts. yd.; a large sacrifice.
Lace Tidies at one-fourth former prices.
Lace Curtains at $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $5 a pair; greatly reduced.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, and Pillow Cottons, at very low prices.
Bleached and Brown Cottons, most popular brands, at very low prices.
Good White Blankets, $3 a pair, upward.
Bargains in Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets, as previously advertised; and hundreds of other bargains at

Madison & Peoria-sts.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS!

We open to-day for the Holiday Trade, a line of Fancy Articles, which we shall offer at an IMMENSE REDUCTION from usual prices, including Steel, Jet, Oxydized, Pearl, Hat, and Hair Ornaments; Slides, Buckles, Pins, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Neck-Chains, and Buttons; one thousand Opera Fans, all new, at less than the cost to the importer; a large lot of Russia Leather Pocketbooks at half their real value; Special and Attractive "Bargains" in Sash Ribbons, all shades and colors; Toilet Articles, Brushes, and Perfumery, with an extensive assortment of all classes of Goods for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do NO stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Asylum (American Express Co.'s Building), Monroe-st. Installation of officers elect. By order of the E. C.

B. B. W. LOOKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. [illegible], F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock sharp, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the F. C. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

O. H. CHASE, Sec'y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

There was another "bulge" in the prices of railroad stocks and all sorts of Western products to-day, which certainly cannot be attributed to any prospect of war or of inflation of the currency. This is shown by the fact that gold does not advance, but remains at about the same price as for the last two weeks. The fact is, money is getting plenty, and people are looking for something to invest it in.

New York exchange was quotable at par to-day for sales between banks, and the supply is gradually increasing.

The telegraphic account from Pittsburgh on Saturday of the suspension of glass and iron works in that city, in consequence of the "lack of orders," is thought by many to be an unfair statement. It is well known that the stock of window-glass, and some other articles of glass manufacture, is extremely small, and that there is every prospect that the demand will soon exceed the supply. The real secret of the gloomy accounts from Pittsburgh is, that the proprietors are trying to force a reduction of wages on the workmen, simply because such a reduction has been secured in the East. The workmen, however, resist the reduction and are on a strike, with the hope of stimulating the Eastern workmen in similar industries to do the same thing. The trade, both East and West, is really in a more prosperous condition than the proprietors represent.

THE RE-DISTRIBUTION HUMBUG.

The report comes from Washington that Comptroller Knox is sanguine Congress will adopt his proposal to increase the aggregate National Bank circulation $5,000,000 per annum as a substitute for the re-distribution clause of the National Currency act, which requires that $25,000,000 of circulation shall be taken from banks in the Eastern States and distributed among new banks in the Southern and Western States which had received less than their *quota* in the original distribution of this privilege of issuing currency. We have always held that the whole idea of *distributing* bank circulation among the States, giving each an arbitrary amount as its *quota*, was one of the veriest pieces of quackery in connection with the present currency system. Even if the capital and business of each State could be so definitely ascertained as to give each State its "quota," there is no system of statistics that would show what proportion of the capital of each State is available for banking purposes. There is no doubt that a larger proportion of New England capital is available for the issue of currency than in any other section of the United States, because trade and manufacturing do not afford as remunerative employment for capital there as they do in other sections. The natural resources of New England have been so fully worked up that they do not afford remunerative employment for the accumulated profits, hence the surplus capital seeks employment in loans in the West and in banking. Rates of interest are lower there than anywhere else in the United States, and consequently National Banks there could afford to issue currency at rates of profit that would be little inducement to capital in the West and South. The whole idea, therefore, of distributing currency on any uniform pro rata of the capital and business of different States is nothing but quackery. The objections to the Comptroller's scheme is that it is founded on this erroneous notion of distribution, and that it still sets a legal limit to the aggregate amount of bank circulation. The Comptroller wants this five millions per annum distributed only to new banks in the *West and South*, in States which had received "less than their quota." The Comptroller assumes that each State should issue its "quota," and no more, of bank circulation, regardless of whether the capital of the State can find more profitable employment or not. The tardiness with which the Southern and Western States have taken the $54,000,000 of bank circulation authorized by the act of July, 1870, shows that, notwithstanding all the fuss made about it, the capital of the West and South is not so eager to go into the business of issuing currency under the National Currency act as represented. At the same time there is doubtless a large amount of capital in New England that would embrace the opportunity if the privilege were made free to all banks in all States regardless of the aggregate amount outstanding. The restriction of bank circulation to any ratio of the capital of States is a peddling, narrow policy, which would imply that the whole system of National Bank circulation is founded on error. It implies that the privilege must be restricted to prevent inflation. If there were any such radical defect as this in the national currency system, it would be better to abolish it at once, but there is not. The Comptroller himself states a broader and more correct principle in his report, when he says that the way to insure the redemption of the National Bank notes is to allow them to increase, so that the proportion of greenbacks to bank-notes will be smaller than at present. Now, if this will hold good for a small amount of bank-notes, it certainly will for a large one. The easiest way in which the paper currency of this country can be brought to par with gold is by free banking without any increase of greenbacks. If the Government, instead of restricting the issue of bank notes, would encourage their increase by the issue of

"BANKING BONDS,"

a United States bond bearing, say, 5 per cent interest, to be issued to new banks anywhere at par for greenbacks, and would receive these bonds on deposit as security for the issue of 90 per cent of circulation as now, it would soon secure the pledge of $100,000,000 of bank capital in addition to the Government obligation for the redemption of the bank notes. This would certainly afford a better prospect of the appreciation of the currency to par than to have it all greenbacks without the pledge of bank capital or even to have it half and half as now.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110⅛	111
U. S. 5-20s of '64	112⅛	113⅛@113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65	112¾	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116	116⅛@116⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	116⅝	118
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116½	117⅛
10-40s		117
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109¼	110⅛
U. S. currency 6s	109⅜	110⅛
Gold (full weight)	109	110¼
Gold coupons	108⅝	109⅝
Eastern exchange, (counter rates)		109½
Gold exchange		Par
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½
		108¾@109½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Money in good demand at 7 per cent. Sterling steady at 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days, and 109¼@109½ for sight.

Customs receipts, $308,000.

Gold stronger towards the close, with sales as high as 109½, closing at 109⅜.

Loans were at 6, 7, and 1-32.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $82,000.

The clearings were $30,000,000.

Governments were firm, and in demand.

State bonds were quiet and strong.

Stocks were buoyant early in the day, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1 per cent, but in the afternoon there were frequent manifestations of weakness, Western Union and Pacific Mail touching lower prices than at the opening. The transactions were large in these shares, also in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and Ohio. The general market closed weak. The decline was occasioned by heavy sales to realize, and war rumors. The Union Trust Company is transferring the Lake Shore bonds standing in the name of George B. Grinnell & Co. An order was entered to-day discontinuing bankruptcy proceedings in the case of George Bird Grinnell & Co. The firm has made settlements with its creditors except some whose claims are protested.

Sterling—108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	117½
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	116⅝
Coupons, '64	112	10-40s	110⅞
Coupons, '65	113⅝	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅛	New 5s	110⅛
			109⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	40
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	14
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	23¼
Virginias, new	34		

STOCKS.

Canton	58	St. Paul	30
Western Union	72¾	St. Paul pfd	61¾
Quicksilver	22	Wabash	52½
Adams Express	87	Wabash pfd	62
Wells Fargo	71	Ft. Wayne	88½
American Express	55	Terre Haute	11
United States Ex	58	Terre Haute pfd	27
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	94¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie	46¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie pfd	69	C., C. & C.	72
Harlem	121½	C., B. & Q.	94
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	75½
Michigan Central	72	Indiana Central	25½
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	82	Illinois Central	98½
Northwestern	55¾	Union Pacific stock	26⅜
Northwestern pfd	71	Union Pacific bonds	83⅛
Rock Island	94½	Central Pacific	93⅝
N. J. Central	97½	Del. & Lack.	99½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, w f, 70x161 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $22,750.

The premises No. 2 Hubbard court, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $9,800.

State st, n w corner of Thirty-fourth-st., 2 acres, also 48 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 48x123½ ft, with 24 feet on Burnside st, in same block, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $75,000. John J. McKinnon to Albert Crosby.

Ogden av, n e of and near Polk st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $3,000.

Evergreen av, 221½ ft w of Robey st, s f, 156x168 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $6,500.

Ewing st, 200 ft w of Clinton st, n f, 25x118 8-10 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,200.

West Superior st, 121 7-10 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x122 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $750.

Ashland av, between Cornelia and Cornell sts, w f, Lot 4, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $2,000.

Hawthorn av, 75 ft n of Haines st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 29, 1870; consideration, $1,500.

Hubbard st, near n e corner of Peoria st, s f, 38½ ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 42, in Block 6, of Block 32, and e part Block 31, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $1,150.

South Halsted st, bet C and D sts, e f, 26x150 ft, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $1,575.

8 ½ of Sub-Lot 12, of Boyd's Lots 18 and 19, in Block 1, Ellis' West Addition, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $2,280.

Lot 27, in Block 1, in Rawson's e ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,550.

Lot 26, in same block, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

George st, n e cor of South Park av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,350.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Grove Parkway, s w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 48 3-10 x250 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $8,228.

Grove Parkway, 48 3-10 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x250 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 21 in Block 5 of Hoyt et al s w ¼ of Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $990.

Lots 26, 27, and 30 to 35 in Block 4 in Wright & Winslett's s ½ s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Twelve lots in Jennings' part of Jennings & Moffett's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,900.

20x75 ft in Block 2, Cleaverville, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 10 in Dumm's s 191 ft of w ½ Block 15, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 6, 1872; considerrtion, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	14,431	7,177	14,191	9,083
Wheat, bu	141,230	64,020	175,098	13,539
Corn, bu	19,610	50,850	2,351	6,999
Oats, bu	49,770	37,830	39,776	35,304
Rye, bu	3,570	5,224	2,091	750
Barley, bu	20,760	26,230	16,004	29,186
Grass seed, lbs	47,370	24,830	55,134	68,816
Flax seed, lbs	42,700	85,950	62,200	40,700
Broom-corn, lbs	7,200	42,500	4,228	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	1187,310	174,680	5796,433	1915,470
Beef, brls	60		52	174
Pork, brls	741	34	1,917	850
Lard, lbs	190,590	12,590	1284,413	376,475
Tallow, lbs	30,090	26,190	92,120	20,880
Butter, lbs	76,960	58,836	76,455	89,560
Dressed hogs, No	249	741	814	826
Live hogs, No	23,091	20,459	5,467	2,681
Cattle, No	514	903	1,070	810
Sheep, No	168	388		
Hides, lbs	210,232	232,720	203,398	276,486
Highwines, brls	317	487	517	1,203
Wool, lbs	46,423	161,120	106,534	274,060
Potatoes, bu		5,163		
Lumber, m feet	80	535	740	1,086
Shingles, m	545	899	600	584
Lath, m		125	35	97
Salt, brls	6,152	3,910	2,899	1,823

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 383 bu wheat; 9,465 bu corn; 1,950 bu oats; 2,664 bu rye; 2,952 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 324 cars wheat; 56 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 35 cars barley. Total, 440 cars, or 162,000 bu, two-thirds of which is wheat.

The shipments of breadstuffs from this city during the past week by rail were: 61,593 brls flour; 404,869 bu wheat; 54,611 bu corn; 81,717 bu oats; 2,199 bu rye; 68,663 bu barley. By lake to Port Huron: 1,687 brls flour, and 29,999 bu corn. By lake to other American ports: 75 brls flour; 2,000 bu corn, and 4,000 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were buoyant to-day, the general situation being akin to that described by Joe Gargery, when "she" was "on the rampage—Pip." The most singular part of the performance was that no one seemed to be able to give any reason for it. The movement was almost entirely speculative, and the markets on 'Change generally opened weak under the more peaceful aspect of the Cuban question, as indicated by the dispatches published this morning. Towards noon, however, they strengthened up, and most of them were soon excited. This was generally ascribed to the stronger tone of the New York dispatches; and, as the first blush of this strength was seized upon by the longs as an opportunity for a rather extensive calling of margins, it resulted in a still further rise, owing to the demand from the shorts to fill in, rather than put up more money on a losing deal. It was supposed by some that New York operators were in possession of some war news that did not reach us during the session, but neither did any reach Milwaukee, and operators in that city generally manage to get hold of exciting seaboard news at the earliest possible moment. The wet weather had probably a good deal to do with the advance, as it threatened to reduce the supply both of hogs and grain, by cutting up the country roads, so that farmers cannot drive to the depots. It is not, however, probable that this will materially interfere with the receipts of wheat, as there is understood to be plenty of that at the country stations; and the reason why we have not had more of it is that the railroads have needed all their available motive power for the transportation of live stock. When the hogs fall off, as they are expected to do next month, we may look for larger receipts of grain—principally wheat. At present the receipts of all grain, except wheat, are very small, and a great proportion of the wheat passes through here without being placed on our market.

An advance in rail freights is noted to-day; seaboard rates are marked up 5c, or to 60c per 100 lbs of flour and grain to New York, and 65c for do to Boston.

The dry goods trade opens actively this week, with a firm tone pervading the market. Certain of the more popular brands of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings are in reduced stock, and, at the moment, have an unmistakable upward tendency, and the general market is daily developing strength. Groceries, both staple and fancy, were moving on a liberal scale, and former quotations were invariably well sustained. There is still considerable excitement in coffees, and prices were to-day subjected to a further sharp advance, the different grades being marked up a ½c. Stocks in the hands of distributors are extremely small, but there is a large supply in first hands. Sugars are active, and remain firm at Saturday's advance. Sirups, also, are now moving freely at strong prices. The tea market shows steady improvement, both in activity and in firmness, and an early advance is looked for by the trade. No decided change was noted in the butter and cheese market. A fair movement in both of these staples was witnessed, and former quotations were fully maintained. Fish were in good request at unchanged prices. In the dried fruit market there was a reasonable degree of activity, and the general market again presented a firm tone. Raisins were active. Valencias at a ½c advance. Currants, prunes, figs, apples, and peaches were also moving freely. The pig-iron, wood, paint, tobacco, and bagging markets were without new features. Oils were steady, except for carbon and lard, in which the tendency was to advance.

At the lumber yards business remains quiet. The local trade is interrupted by the disagreeable weather, and the orders from the country are confined to small lots, generally of common lumber, lath, and shingles. No variation in prices was reported. The iron trade continues light, and the market easy. There was no apparent change in nails or metals, the latter, especially. Tin plate was firm, in sympathy with New York. Naval stores and building materials remain dull, and little better than nominal. Hops were in light request from consumers at irregular prices,—depending on the terms of sale. Wool and broom-corn were unchanged. There was little shipping demand for hay, and the inquiry was principally for local consumption. Owing to the disagreeable weather, and consequent moderate offerings, loose hay was held with rather more firmness. The hide market was quiet at former quotations. There was a fair inquiry for seeds, but the offerings were light, and, consequently, little business was done. Timothy, clover, and flax were firm, the latter at $1.60, and timothy at $2.80 for prime. The poultry and game market is still in an unsatisfactory state. The offerings of old stock are large, and the warm and disagreeable weather is having anything but a favorable effect, and there is very little demand. Eggs were steady at 23@24c for fresh.

Highwines were more active and firm at the recent advance, though New York was quoted easier. There were free buyers at 90c all through the session, but they would not pay more. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were very quiet, owing to scarcity, the receipts reported this morning being only 249 head. The market advanced 50@60c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with live, though the weather was very unfavorable for handling. The reported sales were 70 head (248½ lbs) at $5.90, and 21 head of soft and mixed weights at $5.50. The market closed nominal at $5.60@5.80 per 100 lbs for good hogs in proper shipping condition.

Provisions were active, and excited. Mess pork advanced 95c@$1.00 per brl; lard 25@30c per 100 lbs; and meats averaged ¼c per lb higher, though not much wanted at the advance. A further rise in the price of live hogs set the speculators almost wild, and they rushed in for pork and lard as if they thought there would be no more on sale at any price after to-day. Pork was quoted 2s 6d lower in Liverpool, and lard unchanged, but that made "not an artom of difference" here, as Adam Bede would say. The market opened strong at $15.10 for February pork, advanced to $15.37½, then fell off to sellers at $15.25; but soon advanced, as a prominent packer entered the arena, and bid upon cash pork till he drove the option to $15.50, where he left it. The packers have offered very little pork for cash, preferring to meet the active speculative demand for February deliveries at a much higher price, and some of them have bought all the cash pork they could pick up, to carry into that month. How much will be delivered in February, and what will be the effect upon the market of such delivery, cannot now be told. The quantity of both pork and lard that will then be afloat must, however, be enormous, judging from the current demand for cooperage, and the small inquiry for meats, though they are now relatively lower than pork. Meats are being moved across the ocean very freely, but it is believed that no new contracts for freight-room have been made for a few days past. Yet a stiffer market here may bring out an increased demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $15.00@15.05; do seller January, $15.25@15.30; do seller February, $15.60@15.65; do seller March, $16.00 asked; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.10@8.15; do seller January, $8.35@8.40; do seller February, $8.60@8.65. Green hams at 8@8½c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Green shoulders at 4¾@5c; rough sides, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6½c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5@5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅛@6⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¼c; do Cumberlands, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 7c; do long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.00@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.85; 600 brls do at $14.75; 1,600 brls do at $14.50; 250 brls do seller January at $15.25; 1,250 brls do at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.75; 250 brls do at $14.70; 250 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do seller February at $15.65; 500 brls do at $15.60; 750 brls do at $15.50; 500 brls do at $15.40; 1,000 brls do at $15.37½; 2,500 brls do at $15.25; 600 brls do at $15.10; 250 tcs lard at 8¼c; 800 tcs do at 8⅛c; 250 tcs do at 8c; 50 tcs do at 7½c (loose); 50 tcs do (kettled) at 8½c; 500 tcs do seller January at 8⅜c; 500 tcs do at 8¼c; 250 tcs do seller February at $8.65; 750 tcs do at 8⅝c; 500 tcs do at $8.60; 500 tcs do at 8½c; 1,000 tcs do at $8.45; 50,000 lbs green shoulders at 5c; 100,000 lbs do at 4¾c; 40,000 lbs part salted shoulders at 5c; 10,000 lbs do at 5¼c boxed; 50,000 lbs do, full salted, seller February, at 6c; 20,000 lbs short-ribs at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅝c; 10,000 lbs do at 7c, boxed; 60,000 lbs short clear at 6⅝c; 500 boxes do at 7c; 100,000 lbs do buyer February (Saturday evening) at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs green hams (13 lbs) at 8¼c; 60,000 lbs do and 5,000 pcs (15 lbs) at 8⅜c; 40,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 100 brls beef hams at $22.00; 200 brls city tallow at 6⅝c.

The work of the present calendar year, in hog cutting, foots up about as follows:

Dec. 28, 1872, to Feb. 29, 1873	801,295
Summer cutting	150,000
October packing	44,000
Season 1873 to Dec. 6	639,449
	1,634,745

If the packing should continue at the same rate as now until the 27th inst., we shall have cut up 2,000,000 hogs in Chicago during the fifty-two weeks preceding that date.

Flour was again very quiet, the grain and provision markets attracting the attention of the men who generally buy flour. Holders were very firm, in consequence of the further rise in wheat, and anything like a fair demand must have resulted in an upward movement in prices. Some holders asked higher figures. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extra (Colorado), at $10.00; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 700 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $875; 100 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,200 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons do at $10.50, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was active and excited, but averaged only 1c higher, owing to an early decline caused by the anxiety of a few parties to sell when they found less prospect of a Cuban war than they had bargained for. The early dispatches quoted both Liverpool and New York as dull, but the private advices from the latter point, received near noon, reported prices 4c higher, Chicago No. 2 spring having sold at $1.50. This seemed to be generally accepted as showing that there was some unexplained reason for an upward movement on the seaboard, and our market at once rose in sympathy. The reported receipts were larger, but a considerable proportion was through freight from other points on its way East, and was not for sale here. Hence, with light stocks, the cash offerings were limited, yet there was no premium paid over seller the month; and, indeed, cash lots dragged relatively, though all the offerings were taken up. The excitement was altogether in options, chiefly for next month's delivery, most of the shorts getting scared into filling in at whatever terms they could get, and a great many settlements were effected. There was not much long buying, as capitalists held off, except where they could change over at a profit. Seller January opened at $1.10⅜, declined to $1.09⅞, rose to $1.10½, fell back to $1.10⅛, advanced to $1.14, and closed at $1.13⅜@1.13½. Seller the month sold at $1.08⅝@1.12⅛, closing at $1.12¼. Cash wheat sold at the same price as December, but most of the car lots were disposed of before the last advance. Seller February sold at $1.12½@1.16⅛. No 1 spring closed nominal at $1.14 for receipts in the Northwestern Elevator, and $1.13½ elsewhere. No 3 spring closed at $1.05½, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring (part Northwestern) at $1.14; 1,600 bu do at $1.13⅛; 2,800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12⅛; 800 bu do at $1.12¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.11¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.11½; 8,400 bu do at $1.11; 8,000 bu do at $1.10⅞; 2,800 bu do at $1.10½; 1,600 bu do at $1.10⅜; 13,200 bu do at $1.10; 6,400 bu do at $1.09⅞; 8,800 bu do at $1.09½; 14,000 bu do at $1.09⅜; 50,800 bu do at $1.09¼; 10,800 bu do at $1.09; 5,000 bu do at $1.08⅞; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 6,400 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu rejected at $1.00. Total, 156,800 bu.

Corn was less active, but strong, averaging 1c higher, and selling up to 2c above the highest quotation of Saturday, though quoted very dull in the British markets. Corn opened weak, as was the case with wheat, but advanced on receipt of the news that New York was higher, and was afterwards much excited in the speculative department, with not much demand for cash lots, though it was considered probable that we shall have a very small supply for some time to come. The winter shipping demand for corn has scarcely opened yet; there is, however, a little doing in a quiet way. The principal pressure to-day was from the January shorts, who were very anxious to fill in, some of them being spurred by the necessity of avoiding the putting up of additional margins. Seller January opened at 49c, receded to 48⅞c, and advanced to 52c, closing easier at 51⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 49@51⅛c, closing at 51⅛@51¼c. Seller February sold 1c above January, and seller May at 57@58½c. Rejected closed with firm holders at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 51⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 51⅛c; 6,600 bu do at 51c; 5,000 bu do at 50⅞c; 6,300 bu do at 50½c; 5,000 bu do at 50¼c; 400 bu do at 50⅛c; 16,000 bu do at 50c; 11,600 bu do at 49⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 49⅝c; 10,800 bu do at 49½c; 10,000 bu do at 49c; 7,000 bu do (to arrive) at 48⅞c; 4,000 bu rejected at 50c; 1,600 bu do at 48⅛c; 800 bu do at 48c. Total, 98,700 bu.

Oats were less active, but very strong, in sympathy with wheat and corn, advancing 1⅛c per bu on both cash and options, though the reported receipts were much larger than the recent average. There was, however, very little on the market, as holders talked about a further advance. The market for seller the month opened with 37c bid, and advanced to 39c, closing at 38⅜c. Strictly fresh receipts commanded about ¼c premium. Seller January sold at 37¾@39c, closing at 38⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 39⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38c; 6,000 bu do at 37½c; 3,600 bu do at 37⅛c; 600 bu do at 37c; 600 bu rejected at 36⅛c; 600 bu do at 36c; 600 bu do at 35⅛c. Total, 27,600 bu.

Rye was in active demand, and 1½@2c higher, in sympathy with other grain; the inquiry being in excess of the supply throughout. It is understood that some foreign orders have been here recently, and perhaps are not yet quite filled. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; and 800 bu do at 76c. Total, 5,200 bu. The market closed firm at 78c.

Barley was more active, and higher, advancing 3c on No. 2, and 1c on No. 3, with a fair though quiet demand throughout. No. 2 cash or seller the month opened at $1.46, and closed firm at $1.49. No. 3 closed with $1.05 bid and $1.05½ asked. Rejected was firmer at 91@93c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at $1.49; 400 bu do at $1.48; 1,200 bu do at $1.46; 10,000 bu do on private terms; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; 400 bu do at $1.05¼; 5,200 bu do at $1.05; 3,600 bu rejected at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 2,000 bu do at 92c; 1,200 bu do at 91c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 90c, on track. Total, 35,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong and corn very dull; arrivals of wheat off coast very small. Both English and French country markets for wheat generally cheaper. Good cargoes of American mixed corn for shipment in January and February, 34s @34s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn firm at 35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10@12s 5d; white, 13s 3d@13s 6d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d@35s 6d. Pork, 75s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LATER—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offering lower prices. Pork, 72s 6d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Dec. 6:

Flour, brls	62,374	Pork, brls	8,313
Wheat, bu	664,927	Bacon, lbs	8,445,000
Corn, bu	375,074	Lard, lbs	7,948,000
Rye, bu	32,556		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Dec. 4	28,300	654,876	429,941	41,833	
Nov. 27	44,900	1,110,962	525,344	8,000	37,224
Nov. 20	15,798	936,996	447,318	19,233	31,674
Nov. 13	32,576	1,207,559	608,560	5,736	44,843
Total, 4 weeks	121,574	3,910,393	2,011,163	74,802	113,741
Nov. 6	27,399	1,082,627	515,138	57,877	
Oct. 31	22,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	8,283
Oct. 24	57,767	1,756,394	790,562	78,790	35,499
Oct. 17	29,816	1,357,570	272,627	37,444	22,727
Total, 4 weeks	138,686	5,589,048	2,096,195	198,340	66,509

The stock of wheat in London, 300,000 to 320,000 qrs; flour, 190,000 to 200,000 brls; corn, 50,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast, wheat moderate, corn large. Wheat, floating cargoes off coast heavy, and on passage steady. Corn, floating cargoes off coast heavy, and on passage quiet. Liverpool, spot corn and wheat dull.

The crop of wheat in the United Kingdom for 1873, it is quite generally believed, is about the same in quantity, but not in quality, with that of the crop of 1872, making the required imports of foreign wheat to supplement the home about 12,000,000 qrs or 96,000,000 bu wheat, to meet the annual consumption of 220,000,000 qrs, or 178,000,000 bu. The imports, less exports, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 9, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1873.		1872.	
	Flour, cwts.	Wheat, cwts.	Flour, cwts.	Wheat, cwts.
Imports	1,114,300	8,456,644	1,172,750	11,414,223
Exports	26,153	662,856	5,545	82,481
Net supply	1,088,147	7,793,788	1,167,205	11,331,742

The deficiency in imports this year from Sept. 12 to Nov. 9, as compared with those for the like period in 1872, is 79,058 cwt of flour, and 3,537,954 cwt of wheat, which are equal to 808,806 qrs or 6,470,400 bu.

The deliveries in home-grown wheat in the Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Nov. 9, 1873, have approximated 2,448,482 qrs, against 2,480,812 qrs for the corresponding period in 1872, indicating a deficiency of 32,330 qrs, and leaving a supply in the growers' hands of the estimated crop of 10,000,000 qrs, of 7,559,518 qrs to be delivered between Nov. 9, 1873, and Aug. 31, 1874.

The total deficiency in the supply from Sept. 1 to Nov. 9, '73, including home-grown wheat and imports of foreign, as compared with the corresponding period in 1872, is equal to 6,729,040 bushels.

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom on the 16th of November, 1873, exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports and the ports of the Baltic, was 10,759,120 bu, of which 614,248 qrs, or 4,913,984 bu, are on passage from Australia, South and North Pacific ports. The most of this, nearly 5,000,000 bu, will be several months in reaching its destination, leaving only 5,845,136 bu more, nearly available for making good the 6,729,040 bu deficiency in the imports to Nov. 9, 1873, as compared with 1872. The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom on the 16th of November, 1872, was approximately 10,100,000 bu.

The stock in London on the 1st of November, 1873, is reported 300,000 to 320,000 qrs of wheat, and 190,000 to 200,000 brls of flour. It is probable that stocks in the United Kingdom at the close of December, 1873, will be less than in 1872.

In 1872 France was an exporter of wheat, while this year she is an importer. The difference in the exports from the United Kingdom this year and last, as noted above, shows the tendency of diversion to the Continent from the wheat-laden ships, nominally on their passage for the United Kingdom.

The shipments from Atlantic ports are being diminished. Montreal has sent her last ship for the season. Stocks at the seaboard are comparatively small of wheat, and interior supplies by rail will be necessarily limited.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Nov. 29, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,715,884	2,450,914	666,223	263,049
Albany	12,000	48,000	41,000	186,000
Buffalo	423,559	261,602	101,278	161,424
Chicago	405,183	889,588	234,486	390,215
Milwaukee	272,000	60,110	31,410	6,790
Duluth	8,865			
Toledo	271,706	164,031	84,674	3,952
Detroit	49,289	83,449	26,381	20,442
*Oswego	350,000	150,000	50,000	50,000
St. Louis	164,802	111,524	44,199	58,887
Boston	29,985	230,690	232,118	31,702
Toronto	118,829	19,520	1,568	14,538
Montreal	697,746	249,798	22,268	15,697
Philadelphia	275,000	215,000	95,000	150,000
Baltimore	85,842	148,463	75,000	25,000
Lake shipments	791,125	180,842	5,314	37,250
Rail shipments	131,381	83,606	152,100	85,765
On N.Y. canals	1,580,000	1,100,000	470,000	341,000
Total—Nov. 29, '73	7,415,968	6,485,267	2,342,994	1,838,101
Total—Nov. 22, '73	7,532,481	7,087,142	2,547,117	2,087,463
Total—Nov. 15, '73	5,470,331	5,788,421	2,844,271	2,035,457
Total—Nov. 8, '73	9,073,617	9,920,664	3,045,251	2,039,940
Total—Nov. 1, '73	8,611,966	10,472,784	2,684,435	1,940,777
Total—Oct. 25, '73	8,574,116	10,969,645	2,756,447	1,918,817
Total—Nov. 30, '72	5,080,155	8,347,400	3,720,268	2,469,805

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending Dec. 2, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	2,800	85,563	60,264		
London	11,245	15,458	26,186		
Glasgow	7,008	69,160	22,008		
Bristol	4,400	79,405			
Cardiff	1,000	39,214			
Pen. Roads					
Newcastle		20,780	27,000		
Larne		80,011			
Cork		21,618			
Queenstown		94,848	91,290		
Hamburg	226	89,926	82,506		
Bremen	600	24,293	8,158		
Antwerp	1,457				
Rotterdam	300	16,428			
Havre		15,994			
West Indies	16,774		80		
B. N. Col.	1,625		5,580	1,910	1,911
B. Guiana	900	350			
Venezuela	550		600		
Brazil	3,524				250
Cis. Repub.	3,025				
Africa	178				
Total	65,612	603,146	334,651	1,910	2,161
Prev. week	50,098	805,864	375,005	1,100	2,143
Cor. w'k, '72	33,230	461,819	318,961	200	1,020
F'm J'y 1, '73	1,427,784	24,459,934	14,601,077	38,862	125,547
F'm J'y 1, '72	1,102,584	12,069,211	25,261,153	34,120	154,391
F'm J'y 1, '71	1,575,009	21,697,858	11,798,145	44,974	89,558
F'm J'y 1, '70	1,654,870	17,217,503	389,750	26,815	162,824
F'm J'y 1, '69	1,466,518	17,661,647	1,616,800	48,463	100,865

And 16,615 bu rye; 2,529 bu beans.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The stock of grain in store in Milwaukee at the close of business on Saturday, and reported to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce by Angus Smith & Co., was as follows: Wheat, 370,750 bushels of all grades, and about 200,000 bushels more for which orders have been issued for shipment, but not yet withdrawn from elevators, making a total of over 570,000 bushels. The stock of oats is reported at 23,033 bushels. The stock of corn is 19,246 bushels; rye, 20,188 bushels; and barley 83,222 bushels.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and declined 1c, selling at $1.11@1.12 for the month, closing at $1.11½; and at $1.12@1.13¼ for January, closing at $1.12½. Corn was in fair demand, and closed a shade easier than on 'Change, selling at 50¾@51⅛c for January, closing at 51⅛@51¼c. In provisions sales were reported of 250 tcs January lard at 7⅝c; 250 boxes short ribs, av 37 lbs, at 7c, seller December.

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—8:40 p. m.—Sales, 800 brls mess pork, seller February, at $15.65.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Meet with a light local inquiry. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.65; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BUTTER—There was a good degree of activity in the butter market and prices were again steady and firm. Choice yellow in neat packages readily commands 27@30c, while for fancy lots sales are not unfrequently made at a higher figure. Stocks are kept down to a very moderate point, and holders are firm in their views. We quote: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

BAGGING—At the late reduction there is a firm tone to the market for grain bags, and under an active demand prices, it is thought, would advance, as there are no large stocks on hand. Burlaps and gunnies were in fair request at steady prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is still light and confined to the lower grades, which remain steady at the quotations annexed: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet and unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Not a single new feature was developed in connection with the market for this staple. While there is no appearance of activity, the demand is perhaps as large as in previous seasons at a corresponding period, and the market maintains a firm tone. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet except in soft varieties, which under the influence of low prices were selling freely. Hocking Valley is now quoted at $6.50@7.00. Following are the ruling rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@7.00; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces were in active demand and strong, the former being a shade higher. Stock continues firm, being scarce. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.75@1.85; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.90@1.95; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 2,000 tierces and 7 cars do at $1.95; 5 cars do at $1.90; 2,000 pork barrels at $1.85; 2 cars do at $1.75.

EGGS—Fresh were steady at 23@24c, with the supply ample to meet the local demand. Pickled lots are quite plenty, and rather slow at 16@20c.

FEATHERS—Prime live-geese feathers have advanced 2c, and are in fair request. Chicken and turkey feathers were quiet. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In the fish market there was fair activity at steady and unchanged prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade continues satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was again firm. Raisins, currants, and prunes are in large demand, and the quoted prices are thoroughly sustained. Valencias are ½c higher; otherwise our quotations remain unchanged: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, 2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.05@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a light trade in apples at steady prices. Cranberries continue dull and easy. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Another "jump up" of ½c in coffees is noted, which makes the advance, since Friday morning, fully 1¼c ℔ lb. The market is excited, and exceedingly firm at the improvement, present indications favoring a further advance. Sugars were active and strong at Saturday's advance, and sirups are firm in sympathy. The general trade was reported fairly active, with no appearance of weakness in any department of the market. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32½c; fancy Rio, 28½@28¾c; choice do, 28@28½c; prime Rio, 27½@27¾c; good do, 26½@27c; common do, 25¾@26½c; roasting do, 24½@25½c; Singapore Java, 30@31c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28½@29c; do, prime, 27½@28c; Maracaibo, 27½@27¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 9⅞@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9¼@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7¾@8⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9¼c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7¾@7⅞c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The disagreeable weather, lessening the offerings, caused a little firmer feeling in loose hay. Pressed is unchanged. There is little inquiry for shipment, and trade is mostly on local account. The report of the Department of Agriculture shows that the hay crop is 500,000 tons less than last year. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet and steady, as follows: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in light request at unchanged prices. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business under this head continues moderate, and prices are shaded to some extent for large lots or cash. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¼	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	℔ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	℔ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	℔ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Business continues slowly to improve, and the feeling of depression so long prevalent is gradually disappearing. Generally speaking, the stocks, both of domestic and foreign leather, are light, and under an active demand a portion of the reduction recently suffered would undoubtedly be recovered. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.25
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.60@	1.80

LUMBER—The market continues quiet. A few small orders are received each day from the interior, which are readily filled at the quoted prices. The local trade is light. Quotations are as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)		3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. Metals are firm, in sympathy with New York. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10¼c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in light request, at $4.37½ rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the closing days of last week, though in lard and carbon there was somewhat more of firmness, the tendency in both being upward. Other descriptions remain steady. We quote: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Was quoted dull and unchanged in price. We repeat our list: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and without particular change. There are none now coming in, and dealers have most of their stock in store. Quotable at $1.10@1.15 per bu out of store, and $1.00@1.10 for Peerless.

POULTRY AND GAME—To-day being Monday, and a disagreeable one as well, was quiet as far as poultry is concerned. The supply of old stock is still large, and, should the present warm weather continue, will soon become unfit for sale. Game is also dull and weak. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.25; geese, live, $3.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 6@8c; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.25; partridges, $2.25@3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were in fair request, but owing to light offerings business was limited. Timothy sold at $2.70@2.80 for good to prime; Hungarian at 65c; flax was higher, selling at $1.60; clover is quotable at $5.00@5.15. We note sales of 43 bags prime timothy at $2.80; 25 bags at $2.75; 13 bags do at $2.70; 80 bags flax at $1.60; 175 bags Hungarian at 65c.

SALT—Continues to meet with active inquiry, and is firm at the quotations: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.00.

TEAS—A fairly-active business was doing in this department, and the firm feeling lately developed continues a feature of the market. Stocks are moderate, and are held with confidence. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was reported quiet at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in light demand, at the prices following: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change to note. Prices are steady at the annexed range:

Tub, washed, prime	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@28c
Super and extra pulled	33@39c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following is the new tariff which takes effect to-day. Rates for flour have been advanced 10c per brl, and for grain and fourth-class 5c per 100 lbs:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	75
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Portland	70	1.40	70	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	55	1.10	55	65
Wilmington, Del.	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	65
Alexandria, Va.	67	1.34		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	40
Wheeling	40	80	40	45
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	35	70	35	40
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va.	63	1.25		
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.45		
Charleston, S. C.	82	1.64		
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.60
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been about 2,500 head. There was an active shipping demand and a very fair inquiry from local butchers, under which the market ruled firm and a shade higher. While common and medium grades, as heretofore, largely predominated there was a liberal sprinkling of good to prime beeves, which made the average quality the best that has been seen in this market for many days. There were a number of sales at $5.25@5.60 and a few at higher figures, Bentley & Co. selling 30 head averaging 1,448 lbs at $6.30, while Wood Bros. obtained $6.65 for 21 head averaging 1,554 lbs. Drovers, of course, will understand that these were fancy prices paid for fancy cattle, and that such transactions are no fair criterion of the market. The purchases of shippers were principally at $3.50@4.40 for good to extra Texas cattle, and at $4.25@5.60 for fair to extra native steers, while city butchers supplied their wants at $1.50@3.00 for bulls, old scrawny cows, and stags; and at $2.50@4.00 for common to good lots. The market closed firm, with only a few common and medium lots left over, unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
16 choice steers	1,130	$5.50
50 choice steers	1,217	5.00
95 Texas cattle	724	2.25
18 Texas cattle	909	2.30
63 Texas cattle	866	2.60
20 Texas cattle	1,024	2.50
25 choice cattle	1,396	5.25
22 choice cattle	1,341	5.25
49 good cattle	1,220	4.60
29 choice cattle	1,306	5.25
32 extra cattle	1,456	5.25
30 extra cattle	1,442	5.60
16 extra cattle	1,379	5.00
19 butchers' stock	1,003	2.75
66 choice steers	1,263	5.05
70 Texas steers	1,141	4.40
10 butchers' stock	1,130	3.55
30 extra steers	1,488	6.35
76 extra steers	1,451	5.60
31 good steers	1,195	4.85
21 fancy steers	1,554	4.65
104 extra steers	1,448	3.55
73 Texas steers	1,020	3.25
88 Texas cattle	1,111	4.30
36 Texas cattle	1,013	2.80
108 Texas cattle	985	4.00
17 Cherokee cows	850	2.85
13 choice steers	1,270	5.00
13 extra cows	1,286	4.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 30,000 head. The supply was heavy for a Monday, and the weather was exceedingly unfavorable for packing operations, a warm rain-storm prevailing during the greater part of the day, but, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the market was excited and higher. Opening sales were at a strong 15c advance over Saturday's quotations, and before noon prices were up another 10c, or to $4.50@4.85. Trading was brisk at the improvement, and about the middle of the afternoon all the offerings had been disposed of, and the market closed strong at $4.50@4.65 for common; at $4.70@4.75 for medium, and at $4.80@4.90 for good to really choice. A sale was reported at $5.00, but the report was not confirmed. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	188	$4.65	44	187	$4.75	147	266	$4.65
47	382	4.70	91	342	4.80	50	221	4.80
45	353	4.75	55	235	4.80	123	252	4.65
48	197	4.50	62	231	4.80	67	225	4.50
83	235	4.70	161	260	4.85	110	262	4.65
321	370	4.85	59	243	4.87½	24	174	4.50
63	261	4.70	233	253	4.87½	102	284	4.65
53	260	4.60	60	260	4.70	56	250	4.65
39	289	4.60	107	292	4.87½	58	260	4.65
55	279	4.60	49	298	4.75	44	190	4.50
55	284	4.60	55	250	4.55	43	342	4.75
135	326	4.90	43	238	4.65	57	254	4.65
214	280	4.70	80	274	4.75	42	365	4.85
41	260	4.70	122	232	4.62½	499	260	4.72½
54	240	4.70	187	179	4.50	47	303	4.70
52	300	4.75	115	289	4.70	52	269	4.70
54	250	4.65	39	449	4.80	54	290	4.85
65	200	4.65	55	299	4.60	50	240	4.80
54	190	4.65	58	269	4.55	67	243	4.50
59	249	4.75	133	200	4.65	130	248	4.50
48	299	4.75	61	274	4.50	56	283	4.50
46	364	4.80	204	260	4.60	35	280	4.65
651	330	4.85	60	260	4.65	49	291	4.50
825	285	4.65	30	270	4.60	77	270	4.45
240	300	4.70	60	280	4.75	58	300	4.50
47	340	4.70	181	312	4.85	53	319	4.60
109	229	4.45	142	191	4.65	55	240	4.50
58	265	4.80	47	259	4.60	54	291	4.80
74	164	4.65	55	313	4.50	55	325	4.70
50	375	4.85	84	348	4.87½	34	266	4.45
52	312	4.70	49	331	4.75	24	191	4.50
108	270	4.60	47	300	4.75			

SHEEP—This market was active to the extent of the supply, and prices were firm all around, while good to choice mutton qualities were salable at a slight advance. Lott & Smith sold a small bunch of Christmas sheep at $7.00. We quote common to choice at $2.75@4.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; white, 13s 3d@13s 6d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d@35s 6d. Pork, 75s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—1 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offering lower prices. Pork, 72s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8¼@8⅜d; Orleans, 8¾@8⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,600 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; corn, 35s 3d@35s 6d.

Provisions—Mess pork, 72s 6d; rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in the open market for 3 months' bids is 4¾, or ¼ below the bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. The amount shipped for New York on Saturday was £53,000.

Consols for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 92⅛@92¼. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 97¼; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91⅝; New York Central, 77¼; Erie, 39; Erie preferred, 59.

Tallow, 40s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—5-20s of '62, 97⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Rentes, 58f 95c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 3,670, making 7,070 for the week, against 5,575 for last week. The quality is average to fair, ranging from poor to premium. The market is active and firm at the advance of ½@¾c noted on Thursday and Friday last. Fair to good Texans ranged at 10@10½c; poor to prime native steers and oxen, 9@10c; extra and premium, 12½@13c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 3,630, making 18,700 for the week, against 20,740 for last week. The demand is good, and the market firm at 4½@7c, with one-half car-load of fancy Kentucky wethers at 7⅛c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 20,700, making 57,490 for the week against 56,680 for last week. The market is firm at $4.90@5.10 per 100 lbs live, and 6¼@7½c per lb city dressed. Sales of live include twelve cars Ohios, 171 lbs, at $5.06¼ per 100 lbs; and two cars, 200 lbs, at $5.00 per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Moderately active and firmer; sales, 2,000. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand. Sales, 10,000 head at $4.50@5.75.

HOGS—Firmly held; sales of 7,000 at $7.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Arrivals 81 cars; best $7.80; medium $4.65 to $5.00; common $3.75 to $4.50.

HOGS—Arrivals 99 cars; best Philadelphia $5.00 to $5.10; Yorkers $4.50 to $4.70.

SHEEP—Arrivals 12 cars; best $5.00 to $5.25; medium $4.00 to $4.75; common $3.00 to $4.00.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Business continues fairly active with manufacturers' agents, but jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are in good demand, and the lately reduced makes are firmly held in first hands. Brown and bleached cottons and coarse jeans are active, and agents of some makes only accept orders for future delivery. Standard prints are in demand for the holiday trade. Rolled jaconets have been advanced to 8½c. White goods are improving.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—COTTON—In moderate demand and lower; middling upland, 15⅝c; futures steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour rather more active, but unchanged; receipts, 17,000 brls. Rye flour more active, but firm at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal scarce and advancing; Western, $3.75@4.10. Wheat firmer, fairly active and higher; receipts, 91,000 bu; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1.50@1.52; Northwestern, $1.52; ungraded Iowa, $1.48@1.52; winter red Western, $1.60; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.54@1.55. Rye more active; Western, $1.03@1.04. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm, active and higher; receipts, 40,000 bu; mixed Western in store, 75½@76½c; do afloat, 77@78c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 78@78½c; white Western, 79c. Oats in moderate demand, but higher; mixed Western, 55½@56c; white, 56@57½c; do in store, 55@56c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 29@30c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee fairly active and higher; Rio, 23½@25c, gold. Sugar active, but a shade easier; refining, 7½@8c. Molasses and rice steady.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE DEC. 8.

Wheat, bu	1,555,000
Corn, bu	2,093,000
Oats, bu	579,000
Rye, bu	248,000
Malt, bu	61,000
Peas, bu	15,000

WHISKY—Firmer and fairly active at 93c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 5¾c; refined, 14c.

TURPENTINE—Steadier at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate request and held decidedly higher; new mess, $16.00, spot; $16.75@16.87½ March. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, spot, 7½c; long and short clear, January, 7½c; short ribs, 7 9-16c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8½c, spot; 8¾c January; 9@9 1-16 February; 9¼@9½c March.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm, and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice white, $1.82@1.86; good to prime red, $1.70@1.75; amber Western, $1.60@1.65. Corn—Mixed Western quiet and heavy at 67@70c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 46½c; white, 48@49c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant; mess pork, $15.50; Bulk shoulders—None offering; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 7¾@8c. Hams, 12@13c. Lard, 8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong; fair to prime Rio, 24½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94½@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat choice white Canada, $1.82. Corn firm higher at 65@66c. Oats dull; State, 45c. and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS dull; spring wheat extra family, $6.50 do, $7.25@8.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.5 $1.64@1.70. Rye steady at 85c. Corn yellow and mixed, 73c. Oats stea mixed, 50c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio, 21@24c, gold.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $1

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS ranging from $4.50 to $8.25 scarce qualities plenty and very quiet.

firm; No. 2 spring, $1.10; No. 3 red fall, $1.32@1.33. No. 2 salable at $1.37; held higher. Corn active and higher; new No. 2, 52c in elevator; old, 55c on spot and December. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 37½@38c, in elevator. Barley firmer; only sample lots sold. Rye firmer at 78@79c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but higher; irregular sold at $14.00; standard held at $14.50. Bulkmeats in good demand; held firmly above buyers' views; no round lots sold; small lots of packed shoulders sold at 5⅛c; clear rib, 7@7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Bacon; nothing doing. Green meats firm and higher; sales of shoulders at 5¼c; clear rib and clear, 6⅝c; hams, 14 lb average, 8c. Lard held firmly at 7¼c; no sales.

HOGS—Firm and higher at $4.25@4.60; most sales at $4.30@4.50; receipts, 19,750.

CATTLE—In better demand; Texan, 1½@3½c; good to prime natives, 3½@4½c; receipts, 510.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, at $6.25@7.10. Wheat steady, at $1.45. Corn firm; old ear, 52@53c; shelled, 51c; new ear, 47@48c. Rye higher, and firm at 90@81c. Oats firm, at 41@45c. Barley firmer, at $1.25@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, held higher, but unsettled; $15.00@15.25 cash; $16.25@16.50 seller March. Lard—Kettle strong, at 8¼@8¾c; steam held firmly at 8c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c; clear, 7@7⅛c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 5@5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c. Hams, 8⅛@8¾c for 15 and 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Brisk, at $4.75@5.00; receipts, 19,650; shipments, 1,885.

WHISKY—Active and firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $15.00. Bacon nominal; clear rib, 7⅜c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7⅛c; hams, 11½c, all loose. Green meats firmer; shoulders, 5⅛c; sides, 6⅜@6⅝c. Hams, 8⅛c. Lard active and higher at 8@10c.

HOGS—Higher at $4.90@5.00.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 13@13⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged at $5.50@9.50. Corn meal steady. Corn, 62@65c. Oats, none here.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—$17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; sides, 7⅛@7⅜c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—PROVISIONS—Firmer. Bulk shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c. Lard, 7¾@8c.

HOGS—$4.40@4.60. Receipts, 3,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.45@1.46; amber Michigan, $1.45; No. 1 red, $1.48½; No. 2 do, $1.42. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 58c, cash and December or January; 59c February; new high mixed, 57½c; new low mixed, 53c. Oats higher; No. 1, 44c; No. 2, 43½c.

HOGS—Dressed, firm at $5.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged. Corn strong at 60@61c. Oats steady at 43@45c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive. Corn dull, but firm; sales, 4,800 bu No. 2 mixed Western, 64c. Barley neglected. Oats neglected. Rye held at 90c for No. 2 Western.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.12½; No. 2, $1.09½, cash; $1.10 December; $1.12 January. Oats firm; No. 2, 35½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 56c. Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.41.

HOGS—$4.85@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour 4,000 brls; wheat, 79,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

◆

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Dec. 8.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Menominee, 400 m lumber, 200 hides, 20 brls tallow.

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 1,600 brls flour, 600 bxs meats, 76 tubs butter.

Schr Lady Dufferin, Kincardine, 2,735 brls salt.

Stmr Arizona, Buffalo, 2,500 brls salt, 3,185 bags cement.

Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 375 tons pig iron, 329 brls flour.

Schr H. B. Grant, Harris' Pier, 120 cds wood.

CLEARED............Dec. 8.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ahnapee, sundries.

LOCAL CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

John Meehan, who robbed Miss Curtis and stabbed Officer Malure on Saturday night, was yesterday examined by Justice Scully, and held to the Criminal Court in bail of $10,000.

Another of the three assailants of John Powell has been arrested. His name is John Dwyer, and he was identified by the colored man who works for Powell, and held by Banyon till Friday in bail of $5,000.

Seven policemen told Justice Scully, yesterday morning, that, in their opinion, Ann Maston was one of the hardest and most depraved vagrants on the West Side. Shocked to hear such an account of Ann, Scully sent her to the Bridewell for three months.

Thomas Richardson and John Butler made a day on William Smith and stole a roll of cloth belonging to him. Banyon held them to the Criminal Court in bail of $400 for larceny.

I. W Black smote John Butler with a paint-brush, and hastened John's discomfiture by striking him with a large shovel. This levity led to Banyon's putting Black under bail of $500.

About half-past 6 o'clock Sunday evening, a thief entered the house of Mr. D. Roberts, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, while the family were at supper, went to the servant girl's room, and got [illegible] and some clothing. He has not been arrested.

Although the men arrested in Mike McDonald's "store" were caught in the act of gambling, Banyon fined them but $10 each, and, on Mike's representing that three of them were not professional gamblers, discharged them on payment of costs.

Not only is John Spitza a thief, but he indulges in thieving to an alarming extent. He [illegible] John Zytanwixk had, in addition to such a [illegible], but two pairs of boots, yet he stole both [illegible]. He sits in a cell longing for a friend to [illegible] $500 bail for him.

Last Saturday afternoon, the house of Mr. D. Preston, No. 390 West Adams street, was entered by burglars, who stole $400 worth of jewelry and silverware. The theft was committed during the absence of the family.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest Sunday afternoon on the body of the colored boy Henry [illegible], who shot himself Saturday evening at the house of his employer, Jonathan Stephens, No. [illegible] Bushnell street. The jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of [illegible] Maria Patton, of No. 109 North Desplaines street, who was killed Saturday evening by an engine of the Northwestern Railroad, at Desplaines street. The jury gave a verdict of accidental death, and censured the railway company for not keeping a flagman at the crossing after 6 o'clock in the evening.

The police of the Armory Station are in want of an owner for a valuable robe, which was picked up in a pawnshop yesterday. It was recovered by means of a pawn-ticket which was found upon the person of James Eggleston, who was arrested Saturday, and held for trial for stealing a money-box from one of Ragor's [illegible].

Harry Floyd, proprietor of the road-house at [illegible], who, together with one "Brocky" [illegible], was arrested by St. Louis officers some time ago, and taken to that city to answer to a charge of arson and robbery, crimes which it is alleged Floyd committed several years ago, has been interviewed, at his own request, by a reporter of the St. Louis *Globe*. He avows his innocence, and speaks hopefully of getting free in a short time.

[illegible] McVicker and Henry Eggleston have been stealing omnibus and car fares lately, in a [illegible] that fills even a conductor or driver with [illegible]. They have been doing a land-office business, taking a box, containing $50, at a time. Policeman Martin Hayes caught them on Saturday pursuing their favorite amusement, which is pleasing to them, but ruinous to the parties interested. Banyon held them to the Criminal Court in bail of $400.

[illegible] Greer is another young man of weak [illegible]. He did not intend to be a thief, but he saw, in an unprotected place, a nice [illegible] belonging to F. M. Nichols, who lives on West Lake street, he feared some one [illegible] if he did not, so he took it. The [illegible] was, some one took him, and Scully sent him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

[illegible] Woods, alias Cox, is fond of fire-water, and neither proud nor selfish, she delights [illegible] a few choice and congenial companions about her, and, with the aid of some whisky, they manage, with little effort, to make night hideous and life almost unbearable in the neighborhood. Her neighbors [illegible] in force yesterday, and told Scully [illegible] unhappy. He lectured Mary, and [illegible]

[illegible] youth who was born with his [illegible] very little developed, and he [illegible] to eradicate what little he possessed. He found a nice bank of snow [illegible] near some large church window, and succeeded in breaking seventy-[illegible] [illegible] arrested him. Banyon

was grieved to see such depravity, and he accordingly fined Pat $25.

Sunday night, a man named Isadore Snellsauer, the owner of a saloon at the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets, was assaulted and badly beaten at the corner of Wood and Twenty-second streets by three men. They tried to rob him, but were frightened away by his cries before they had succeeded. A few hours afterward, Officer Crowe arrested a man named James Nesbitt, whom Snellsauer identified as one of his assailants.

At some hour between Saturday night and Monday morning thieves got into the new naval recruiting rendezvous on the corner of Market and Lake streets, and, failing of better booty, carried off a number of chairs, after ransacking all the desks in the place and creating a general confusion in naval matters, which tried Commander Potter's temper severely yesterday morning.

John Gardner, a saloon-keeper in the village of Lemont, and his wife, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of obstructing a United States officer in the performance of his duties. It was brought out in evidence that Gardner was indebted to the Government in the sum of $15 for revenue-tax on liquor, which he refused to pay. Collector Plimpton appointed a custodian, who obtained possession of the property Saturday, after a severe fight with Gardner and his wife. Justice Boiten took the property from the custodian and returned it to Gardner, on a writ of replevin. District Attorney Glover thereupon had Gardner and his wife arrested. They were brought before Commissioner Hoyne, who discharged them, at the request of Collector Plimpton, upon the payment of $100, which amount it was supposed covered the original debt and the costs entailed in collecting it.

Yesterday, Detective Bridge recovered a valuable robe, the property of Detective Heinzman, in Andrews' pawnshop on State street. The same detective yesterday afternoon found a man named James Dodge in the act of pawning a valuable overcoat in Hogan's pawnshop, on Randolph street. The pawnbroker refused to take the coat, and the man passed into the street, followed by the detective, who asked him where he had bought it. The man told him that he would go with him to a saloon on Adams street, near the City Hall, where he would show him the man who had sold the coat to him. When they got to the saloon the man said that he was mistaken in the place. The officer observed that he had dropped the coat from his shoulders, and therefore watched him closely. Suddenly the man jumped away from the officer, leaving the coat in his hands, and, darting out of a rear door, ran until he reached the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, where the officer captured him. He was taken to the Police Headquarters and locked up. In his pockets were found a lot of papers, which seemed to be the property of J. H. Barnes, of No. 118 West Jackson street. The name "J. Bayless" appeared on the inside of the overcoat.

Bridget Duffy is an old woman who has lived for some time at the house No. 69 Bremer street, which is owned by Gustavus Eussen. When Mrs. Duffy moved into this building a contract was entered into between her and Eussen, by which she agreed to pay a certain sum per month. This instrument was made in duplicate, and each took one. He could not read English, and she could not read anything, but he preserved his copy with care, and she stuck her's up on the wall, next to the highly-colored picture of a bleeding Saint. Of the two, she respected the lease the most, for it gave her a home, while the Saint, though urgently requested to restore her some chickens which the neighbors had stolen, had never lifted a finger to aid her, but had gone on staring at the ceiling. But Mrs. Duffy could not, or would not, understand the condition in the lease relative to the payment of rent. Therefore she did not call on Mr. Eussen on the first, or on any other, day of the month. So Mr. Eussen called on her, week by week, and, being unable to talk to her, could only chalk on the door the growing amount of her indebtedness, and then point at it and then at his pocket. She made no objections to this, but did not pay. At last, when his chalk-marks indicated $19, Eussen got tired of this and took sweet counsel with his friend Sachse, who, in consideration of $5, agreed to sacrifice himself on the altar of friendship, pretend to be a Constable, and thus scare Mrs. Duffy into payment. Having watered the altar of friendship with much beer, they started for the house. Mr. Sachse cut a star out of an oyster-can, and presented an imposing appearance. He felt his official dignity so much that he was half inclined to arrest Eussen for being drunk, but he reflected that that would be a betrayal of friendship, and forbore. When they got to No. 69 Mr. Eussen propped himself up against the fence, while Sachse summoned Mrs. Duffy. When she saw Eussen, she went and got a piece of chalk for him, expecting him to go on with his figuring, and was greatly surprised when Sachse, pushing by her into the house, said if she did not at once pay $19 and expenses he would turn her out of the place. In about half an hour the next-door neighbors unlocked their doors, and cautiously went to the scene of conflict. They gathered up what remained of Eussen, collecting at his request a quantity of hair which he claimed as his, but some of which was afterward found to belong to Mr. Sachse. The women assorted it with care, and sent it, neatly tied up, to the houses of the former owners. Mr. Sachse was put into a wheelbarrow and taken home, where he was unpleasantly surprised by the failure of any of the members of his family to recognize him. He related a number of affecting incidents of a private nature concerning fights with his wife, etc., but they failed to convince her, and he was trundled off to the station-house to await identification. Yesterday morning they all came before Justice Kaufmann. That gentleman stated that all seemed to have some right on their side; but, as it appeared from Mayor Colvin's message that the city was hard up, and as individual interests must yield to public welfare, he would fine Mrs. Duffy for being disorderly, Mr. Eussen for being drunk, and Mr. Sachse for pretending to be an officer.

◆

A Monster Gun.

Newburgh, N. Y. (Dec. 2), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the new Sutcliff gun, weighing in its rough state 72,000 pounds, was successfully cast at the West Point Foundry, and, being the most gigantic piece of ordnance ever cast here, has created considerable interest.

At its last session, Congress made an appropriation for the purpose of assisting American inventors in their experiments on heavy artillery. Mr. Sutcliff, whose name the gun bears, is one of the few gentlemen whose plans are being tested by the Government. He is only interested in the steel mechanism which is to be attached to this "preacher that speaks to the purpose," as Miles Standish would call him.

The gun is made of the finest iron (standing a pull of 30,000 to 35,000 pounds), and brought here by Messrs. Paulding, Kemble & Co. for this express purpose. The casting is now 19 feet long, but when finished will be only 15. It will then have a steel barrel 4 inches thick at the breach and 3 at the muzzle, with rifle bore, and weigh 45,000 pounds. The ball will be 9 inches in diameter, and weigh about 250 pounds.

The mold was made a week ago, and at the time of casting was as hard as a sun-dried brick. It was so situated that the iron from two large furnaces could be run directly into it by means of troughs. The core is a cast-iron tube, wound with rope and covered with sand. This was filled with water the moment the metal was run in the mold. Twelve and a half minutes were occupied in casting, and the water, which was being forced through the core at the rate of twenty-five gallons per minute, was raised from 38 to 51 degrees. The core will be kept full of water twelve hours, when the iron will be sufficiently set to allow its removal. The water will then be exhausted, and as soon as the rope burns from its outside, tackling will be attached and the core withdrawn. Then Rodman's celebrated process will be kept up for six days. The bore being always full of water, of course the contraction from the inside goes on more rapidly than from without, and the desired strength is thus obtained. The portion next the water is first contracted by cooling; the part next cooled, contracts, and binds the first, as it were, like a band on the inside. The next layer acts similarly, and so on till all is cooled, each part successively binding that within till all is held with great tenacity. Eight days will be required to cool this monster, and at a cost of about $15,000.

◆

Lace's Beauties.

Ruskin said, in a recent address: "If you think of it, you will find the whole value of lace, as a possession, depends on the fact of its having a beauty which has been the reward of industry and attention. That the thing of itself is a prize—a thing which everybody cannot have. That it proves, by the look of it, the ability of its maker; that it proves, by the rarity of it, the dignity of its wearer—either that she has been so industrious as to save money which can buy, say a piece of jewelry, of gold tissue, or of fine lace—or else that she is a noble person to whom her neighbors concede as an honor the privilege of wearing finer dress than they. If they all choose to have lace, too,—if it cease to be a prize, —it becomes, does it not, only a cobweb! The real good of a piece of lace, then, you will find, is that it should show, first, that the designer of it had a pretty fancy; next, that the maker of it had fine fingers; lastly, that the wearer of it had worthiness or dignity enough to obtain what is difficult to obtain, and common sense enough not to wear it on all occasions."

◆

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

Church Statistics in the United States.

From the New York Times.

The late session of the Evangelical Alliance in this city, the recent sessions of separate denominations of professing Christians, and very recently the letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops concerning education, have naturally awakened much interest in regard to the numerical and property standing of the various religious denominations in the country. To take this information from the simple statements of the various sects would be to accept in each case the testimony of an interested and often partial witness. The Superintendent of the Census, therefore, put aside all reports, almanacs, year-books, and statements of sectarian journals, and went to work as if no enumeration was in existence. It was not to be expected that the account thus taken would agree with the statistics put forth by the denominations; yet the agreement is so near as to amount to conclusive proof of the accuracy of the census.

The religious statistics of the last census are much more complete than any before taken, embracing churches and organizations; sittings, or (as we understand it), about the number of members, and valuation of church property. These returns we have elaborated in the tables which follow with the view of giving an exhaustive analysis of the condition of various churches for three decades—1850, 1860, and 1870. And first as to membership.

MEMBERS, OR CHURCH SITTINGS.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	4,345,519	6,258,799	6,528,209
Baptist	3,307,211	4,044,218	4,360,135
Presbyterian	2,089,954	2,565,949	2,698,244
Congregational	807,335	956,351	1,117,212
Roman Catholic	667,863	1,404,437	1,990,514
Episcopal	643,598	847,296	991,051
Lutheran	539,701	757,637	977,332
Christian	303,780	681,016	865,602
Friends	286,323	269,084	224,664
Universalist	215,115	235,219	210,884
Reformed Dutch	182,686	211,068	227,228
German Reformed	160,932	273,697	431,700
Unitarian	138,067	138,213	155,471
Moravian	114,998	20,316	25,700
Jews	18,371	34,412	73,265
Swedenborgian	5,600	15,395	18,755
Second Advent	5,250	17,120	34,555
United Brethren	4,650	......	265,025
Total	13,836,942	18,731,227	21,195,546
All others	397,882	397,524	469,516
Grand total	14,234,825	19,128,751	21,665,062

The following are comprised in "all others:"

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Miscellaneous	36,494	650	6,935
Mormon	10,880	13,500	87,838
Shaker	5,150	5,200	8,850
Spiritualists	......	6,275	6,970
Unknown (Mission)	9,425	......	11,925
Unknown (Union)	320,454	371,899	153,202

We have made a slight condensation from the census by putting "Baptists, regular," and "Baptist, other" in one line "Baptist." The "other" were, in 1850, 60,142; in 1860, 294,667; and in 1870, 463,019. We have also treated "Presbyterian" in the same way. In this case the "Presbyterians, other," were, in 1850, 10,189; in 1860, 477,111; and in 1870, 499,344.

The table needs no explanation. We have placed the denominations in the order of their numerical strength in 1850, putting those organizations not recognized as in some degree regular in the line "all others," which is explained at the foot of the table. The Protestant sects of Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians hold their pre-eminence at the head. The rapid growth of the Roman Catholics will be noted, as also the falling away of Quakers and Universalists. But these facts will be better understood by the next table, showing the amount of increase and the rate per cent from 1850 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1870:

INCREASE AND RATIO OF INCREASE IN SITTINGS.

Denominations.	*Increase,* 1850 to 1860.	*Increase,* per cent.	*Increase,* 1860 to 1870.	*Inc.,* per cent.
Methodist	1,914,280	44.08	268,410	4.29
Baptist	737,007	22.28	315,917	7.82
Presbyterian	475,995	22.78	132,295	5.16
Congregational	149,086	18.46	160,861	16.82
Roman Catholic	736,574	110.29	586,077	41.44
Episcopal	203,698	31.64	93,755	10.45
Lutheran	217,936	40.38	219,695	28.90
Christian	377,236	124.18	184,586	27.10
Friends	*17,239	*6.03	*44,420	*16.51
Universalist	20,104	9.34	*24,335	*10.30
Reformed Dutch	28,352	15.54	16,160	7.65
German Reformed	112,765	40.12	158,003	54.07
Unitarian	146	11	17,259	12.48
Moravian	*94,672	*82.33	5,384	26.51
Jews	16,041	87.32	38,853	112.91
Swedenborgian	9,795	174.91	3,360	21.82
Second Advent	11,870	226.09	17,435	101.83
United Brethren	......	......	......	......
Total	4,894,286	35.37	2,218,050	11.81
All others	*358	*.09	71,992	18.11
Grand total	4,893,926	34.38	2,536,311	13.26

*Loss.

The largest proportionate increase in the twenty years is in the Roman Catholics. This is readily accounted for by reference to the records of immigration. Setting off the Roman Catholics from all other countries as equal in number to the Protestants from North Ireland, we assume that the entire Irish immigration are Catholics. The number of Irish immigrants in twenty years was 1,713,548. That accounts for the rapid growth of the Roman Catholic Church. The next table presents a general view of the number of organizations, and pretty nearly of church buildings, in the United States at the last three census periods:

CHURCHES AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Denominations.	*Church edifices.* 1850.	*Church edifices.* 1860.	*Organizations.* 1870.	*Church edifices.* 1870.
Methodist	13,302	19,882	25,278	21,337
Baptist	9,563	12,150	15,829	13,962
Presbyterian	4,858	6,406	7,824	7,071
Congregational	1,725	2,234	2,887	2,715
Roman Catholic	1,222	2,550	4,127	3,806
Episcopal	1,459	2,145	2,835	2,601
Lutheran	1,231	2,128	3,032	2,776
Christian	875	2,068	3,578	2,822
Friends	726	726	692	662
Universalists	530	664	719	602
Reformed Dutch	336	440	471	468
German Reformed	341	676	1,256	1,145
Unitarian	245	264	331	310
Moravian	344	49	72	67
Jews	36	77	189	152
Swedenborgian	21	58	90	61
Second Advent	25	70	225	140
United Brethren	14	..	1,445	937
Total	36,852	52,588	71,695	61,634
All others	1,209	1,421	764	1,448
Grand total	38,061	54,009	72,459	63,082

The following are comprised in "all others:"

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1870.
Miscellaneous	122	2	27	17
Mormon	16	24	189	171
Shaker	11	12	18	18
Spiritualist	..	17	95	22
Unknown (Mission)	22	..	26	27
Unknown (Union)	999	1,366	409	522

Here we find the Methodists at the head, with 21,337 churches scattered through every State in the Union. Then the Baptists, with nearly 14,000. These two denominations have half the membership and considerably more than half the organizations and edifices recorded in the census. Their increase was considerably greater in churches than in membership, and that may be affirmed as true of nearly all sects, church building having been very lively of late years. The coming census will probably show a still more rapid increase, especially in costly church buildings.

We now come to the important matter of property, where we shall find some curiously different figures and notable changes from census to census. The aggregate of nearly $350,000,000 in 1870 does not probably represent more than one-half the real value of the property belonging to the various religious denominations. We give the figures, however, as they stand in the census:

AMOUNT OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	$14,825,070	$33,093,371	$69,854,121
Baptist	11,178,970	21,079,114	41,608,198
Presbyterian	14,571,339	26,840,525	53,265,256
Congregational	8,001,995	13,327,511	25,069,698
Roman Catholic	9,256,758	26,774,119	60,985,566
Episcopal	11,375,010	21,665,698	36,514,549
Lutheran	2,909,711	5,385,179	14,917,747
Christian	853,386	2,518,045	6,425,127
Friends	1,713,767	2,544,507	3,939,560
Universalist	1,778,316	2,856,095	5,692,325
Reformed Dutch	4,116,280	4,453,850	10,359,255
Germ. Reformed	903,780	2,242,670	5,775,215
Unitarian	3,280,822	4,338,316	6,282,675
Moravian	444,167	227,450	709,100
Jews	418,600	1,135,300	5,155,234
Swedenborgian	115,100	321,200	869,700
Second Advent	11,100	101,170	306,240
United Brethren	18,600	......	1,819,810
Total	$85,857,771	$169,084,120	$349,549,386
All others	1,471,030	2,313,812	4,934,195
Grand total	$87,328,801	$171,397,932	$354,483,581

THE FOLLOWING ARE COMPRISED IN "ALL OTHERS."

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Miscellaneous	$ 214,530	$ 4,000	$ 135,650
Mormon	84,780	891,100	656,750
Shaker	39,500	41,000	86,900
Spiritualist	......	7,500	100,150
Unknown, Mis'n	98,950	......	687,800
Unknown, Un...	915,020	1,370,212	965,295

◆

The Decadence of Diseases.

From Dr. Dio Lewis' Paper.

Diseases which in former times were very destructive have now disappeared, and some which formerly swept away whole peoples now only attack individuals. Small-pox, between 1675 and 1757 annually caused from 7 to 10 per cent of the mortality of London. Now, through that most beneficial of all discoveries, vaccination, this loathsome disease is well nigh banished from civilized nations. Measles, which formerly caused 8 to 11 per cent of the deaths, has now fallen below 2 per cent. From 1675 to 1727 20 per cent of the deaths among children came from teething, while now the rate has fallen below 1 per cent. And even consumption, which many people think a modern disease, was formerly more fatal than now. In the seventeenth century, 17 per cent of the deaths were caused by consumption. The percentage in London, where the mortality from this disease is still great, is now not more than 10 per cent. One hundred years ago fevers caused the death of one-sixth of the people of London. From 1857 to 1860 this percentage was reduced two-thirds. Some diseases now unknown made frightful havoc in those days of low civilization. The "black death" carried of 25,000,000 of the inhabitants of Europe in 1348 and 1349. The "sweating sickness" was another terrible scourge. From 1602 to 1665 each year there died in London from 1,000 to 10,400 persons of the plague. For the last 200 years this scourge has appeared only occasionally, and in those parts of Egypt and Asia where civilization has not removed its causes. Two hundred years ago the deaths averaged annually about one in twenty of the living, even in the most favored districts. From 1846 to 1865 the deaths in England were one in forty-two.

◆

How Land is Made in Holland.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.

A map of the Province of North Holland, made 300 years ago, shows a bare net-work of marshy land, protected from the North Sea by a range of sand-hills, and inclosing within its meshes vast bodies of navigable water—the mere outline of a country entirely unpromising for habitation and afflicted with a most rigorous climate. This whole province is now a smiling, fertile land, busy with every form of industry, and one of the great centres of the world's prosperous activity. In a few years, when works now in hand shall be completed, there will remain no water within its wide boundaries, save in the embanked canals, where, high above the level of the fields, the lifted waters flow to the sea and afford channels for the vast commerce of the country. Arrangements are already being made for the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, a work which will cost over $50,000,000, and which will take twelve years for its preparation alone. When the enormous dike shall have been built and new channels shall have been made for the rivers which flow into it, it will take the sixty-three enormous steam-engines several years (working night and day) to pump out its water, which has an area of 50,000 acres and an average depth of about ten feet. A survey has been made of the whole bottom, and the plan of improvement includes the division of the land and the construction of the canals (for drainage and for communication) which are to serve the future generations who are to inhabit it.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—312 ERIE-ST.—ELEGANT HOUSE, ALL modern improvements, gas fixtures, heater, and range, all complete for immediate use; 8 minutes' walk from the Court-House; a very desirable place. Apply at 314 for keys and terms. C. N. HAMMOND.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1496 PRAIRIE-av., 7 rooms, $35 per month. Inquire 1494, next door.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY EIGHT-ROOM house, Evans-av. and Forty-fourth-st., $25 per month. B. F. READ, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH CLOSETS, basement, water, etc., 449 West Erie-st., $16.

TO RENT—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, water, coal-house, etc.; very cheap to May 1. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—$100 PER MONTH—37 ROOM HOTEL ON Desplaines, near Washington-st. $45—11-room house, 14 South Green-st.; one first floor in brick block on Lake and Ann-sts. Cheap. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 386 MAY-ST., A HOUSE OF 4 rooms, $12. 5 rooms cheap; apply at 143 West Harrison-st. 8 rooms, $43, at 100 North Jefferson-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, NEAR DEPOT, A 7-room house, furnished or unfurnished; cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of C. B. WAITE, at Hyde Park, or S. E. DOUGLAS, at Third National Bank, Chicago.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $35 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; LOCATION first-class; house has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington, West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julian European Hotel, 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. 151 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SOUTH front, double room, with closet, and heated; 10 minutes from Madison-st. C 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS and fire, with or without board, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and wives; large, small, or en suite. Northeast corner State and Monroe-sts., entrance on Monroe-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, NOS. 450 AND 452 Wabash-av., cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 199 State-st., corner Adams.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN BUILDING, 67 and 69 South Canal-st., with power, and low rent. Also a large room, first floor, with power, in same building; low rent; cheap power. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM—FRONT OFFICE, SECond floor, Room 1, 164 Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping, for family of three, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State. Address D D, 201 Grove-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON FOR SALE, cheap, or would exchange for a piano. N. GOOLD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE DRIVING HORSES, single or double; also a few work horses, cheap. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HAMBLETONIAN mare, 5 years old, 15 hands, sound and kind; has never been trained, and trot well; the owner about to go South; will sell her for half her value. Call from 10 to 2 at T. M. HATCHE'S stable, 699 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE young horse, sound, good driver, and very gentle. Apply 697 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO NEW OPEN AND TOP buggies; 1 first-class buggy horse; would trade for a good old buggy. Call at 181 and 183 West Lake-st. CREET & SON.

HORSE-CLIPPING—HARRISON BROS., REAR of 633 Wabash-av. Horses clipped, $6 each. Machines sent to any address on receipt of $12.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND OPEN AND TOP BUGgies; also express and business wagons, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for lumber. 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD SECOND-HAND square box top buggy or light carriage. Inquire at Room 3, 147 East Randolph-st. J. D. MYERS.

WANTED—A LIGHT POLE COMPLETE, SUITable for top buggy. Address, with price, Room 12, 85 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture and household goods, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at our Salesroom, 63 South Canal-st. Other than sales days you can buy these goods at less than value. We make liberal advances, or buy goods when low. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COOKING STOVE, WITH all fixtures complete, at 46 West Adams-st. Also a large second-hand Brussels carpet at 740 West Lake-st. MRS. HAVLIN.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WE WILL FURNISH EXCELLENT STORAGE AT low rates, for furniture, household goods of any kind, pianos, sewing machines, or any stocks of merchandise, and also make loans on same at reasonable rates. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, AND ALL kinds of musical instruments neatly repaired at 95 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW 7-OCtave rosewood piano, New York make. Call in store, 63 South Clark-st.

HAZLETON AND OTHER PIANOS AT GREATLY reduced prices for cash till January 1; also pianos to rent. N. GOOLD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

YOU CAN BUY PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' prices. The makers say that they must have money. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. H. GREGORY—LET ME HEAR from you. Your son has arrived from England. Address AMALIA GREGORY, care George P. Rowell & Co., New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums. 165 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD-ST., NEAR VAN Buren; $200 cash, balance on long time, to parties who will build. MORRY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE A BARGAIN IN LOTS on Michigan and Wabash-avs., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts. Call and get particulars. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WAVERLY-AV., CATHerine, and Rebecca-sts., east side of Douglas Park, near Ogden-av.; you can get a bargain by purchasing now. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN SOON, NEW marble-front, first-class; owner needs money and will sell cheap. 701 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY, BASEment and Mansard roof, beautiful stone-front house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story brick barn, free of incumbrance; part payment will be taken in inside building lots, clear of incumbrance; price, $12,500. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.: Several fine bargains in acre property near the city. Bargains in residence lots within city limits, on easy terms. Also some first-class business property, cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—49½X175 feet, west front, on Wells-st., between Schiller-st. and Chicago-av. Will sell half, 24 or 25 feet, if desired. For particulars apply to H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$200 PER ACRE, 10 ACRES IN SEC. 19, near Lovett station, on Chicago & Pacific R. R.; must be taken at once; this is $200 less than its value. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET FRONT ON OAKWOOD BOUlevard, east of Vincennes-av., very cheap. 50 lots fronting Central Park boulevard, near the depot. T. B. VAN WYCK, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot, West Monroe-st., one block from street cars; 14 rooms, $3,000 cash. Room 4, 118 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10, 40, OR 80 acres, corner Madison-st., fronting Central Park. 25 acres on Barry Point Road, near Central Park. 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Kedzie-av. 40 acres at Highland Park, Sec. 26, R. 13, T. 43. 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st. 6 acres in School Section west of Central Park. Parties looking for investments, please examine the above property, and please call or address D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE LOTS IN THIS growing suburb can be had for the small price of $13 per foot. If you want a lot in Englewood, now is the time to secure one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 123 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON THE DANVILLE ROAD; splendid for subdivision. L. J. HITZ, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN THE HOMESTEAD ADdition on Ninety-fifth-st., for cash; must be slaughtered within five days. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LINE OF M. & ST. P. R. R., near city; only $250 each, on monthly payments; no interest. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS AT FROM $100 to $200 each; also 5 and 10-acre blocks at a great reduction in prices; acre property for $600 per acre, within 6½ miles from Court-House, within 80 rods of the proposed Belt Railroad, and near the Danville & Vincennes Railroad. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE, CHOICE 14-ACRE tracts $400 per acre; easy terms. A fine opportunity for investment for a man of moderate means. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$350—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, IF purchased this week, only $25 down and $5 monthly for balance. Remember that next Monday they will be $400; now secure one or two in time for the rise. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,000, and only pay $100 down and $20 a month for balance; this property is at Desplaines, only 45 minutes' ride and 10¼ cents fare; this is the last one, secure it immediately. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE ONLY six days left to buy lots at Desplaines for $100; $10 down and $5 monthly until paid. Next Monday they will be $200. Now, if you want to secure the rise come to my office any morning this week at 8:30 o'clock sharp, and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 200 ACRES in Winnebago County, Ill.; also 80 acres near, and house and lot in Valparaiso, Ind. PHILIP MYERS & Co., Room 18 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WORTH $50,000 to $60,000 for cash and inside real estate. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR BRICK or stone house on the avenues, worth $10,000 to $15,000, and another for house worth not over $6,000. Owners will please leave description and lowest price immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—1 DOUBLE AND 1 SINGLE room; day board reasonable.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen, with board; a few day boarders accommodated.

384 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, SUITable for party young men, with board; table strictly first-class. Table boarders accommodated. Also barn to rent with four stalls.

470 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at from $6 to $7 per week; also unfurnished parlor at $12.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, for families or single gentlemen.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE.

747 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND pleasant rooms at reasonable rates for two. Please call.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

799 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT ROOM, SUITable for lady and gentleman; also single room to rent, with board.

807 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board $5 and $6 per week; day-board, $4.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., EAST OF SOUTH PARK-av.—Front suite of rooms, furnished, one large room, with board. First-class house. Address V 49, Tribune office.

West Side.

73 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADISON-st. and the Academy of Music—Day board, $4 for 21 meals at Ladies' and Gents' Oyster and Dining-Room.

376 MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for lady and gent, or two single gentlemen.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or four single gents, with board. House has all modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

Hotels.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 172 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—Good accommodations can be had for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; southern exposure; table first-class; day-boarders accommodated.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Good rooms, with board, $6. Commutation tickets, 21 meals, $4.

Miscellaneous.

TWO GENTLEMEN NOT WANTING HIGH PRICE can find room, with first-class board, at $5 per week. Address U 99, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO OR THREE FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms in private family on the North Side for a gentleman, wife, and two children. Address O 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SINGING BIRDS—JUST ARRIVED from Germany a large lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other singing birds, at 34 East Kinzie-st., Cleveland House. H. KESTNER.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE PARLOR OR OFFICE stoves; nearly new. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams.

FOR SALE—2,000 GALL. CATAWBA AND OTHER grape wine from my own vineyard. J. LAFE CURTIS, Private Banker, No. 163 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, Loan Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF business with some ready money, to join advertiser in retail notion trade; money will be safely put in, and will surely pay. No better location in city. Step in and look it over, at 43 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $15,000 TO $20,000 cash capital, to take financial charge of an established manufacturing business. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will secure a half interest in an established business. Security given. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN ESTABlished merchandise business; will pay well. For particulars call at 113 East Madison-st., Room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE IN A GENteel, quiet business; good investment and easy to manage. 175 East Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LATHES, DRILLS, AND planers. Apply at 120 Michigan-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY, who can write a good hand. Address, stating age, references, and by letter only, "Goodman's" Fire Insurance Agency, 113 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COUNTERMEN TO SERVE in a grocery store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 251 North-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A TINSMITH. APPLY AT 1314 STATE-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—GOOD CLOTHING-CUTTERS. INquire at 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COATMAKER TO GO INTO the country. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SLATE-ROOFERS, WILLing to take a job out of town and be ready to start at night. Apply at the Zinc Ornamental Works, 164 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE RESTAURANT cook. Call at 528 Wabash-av., and bring reference.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, traveling salesmen for the Illinois and Iowa trade; none but men of experience need apply. Address P. O. Box 2176, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—THREE ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN to sell a magnificently illustrated bound volume, suitable for Christmas presents, in the city and State. Stock will be intrusted to parties who can be well indorsed. Prompt application necessary to advertiser. Kuhns' Hotel, between 9 and 12.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE CANVASSERS, either male or female, for city, also all parts of the State. Apply to FRANCIS SAFFORD, Room 38, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART MAN TO SELL A staple article to the trade of Chicago. Address T 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR NEW ADVERTISing. None but A 1 men need apply. 9 to 10 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m., Room 2, 87 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $25 AND UPWARD desirous of 25 to 50 per cent profit in a safe business. Address KANSAS STOCK GROWER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO WILL LOAN $300, CAN have a situation, with interest and security. Call or address D, 379 Park-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESMEN FOR a new and beautiful book for Christmas. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and delivery dray. 971 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, small capital men in business worth $5,000 a year. I. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—MEN AND SMART BOYS WITH small cash can make $3 to $4 a day selling Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs 15 cents, sells for 50 cents. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER; STEADY WORK and good inducements to the right man. E. B. DYER, 114 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell an article that is new in the market; needed in every family; a rare chance to get into a legitimate and honorable business. No. 37 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 232 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS, TO SELL our useful household articles; outfit, $3 to $10. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—COLORED BOY TO MAKE FIRES, DO chores, and make himself generally useful; wages, $10 per month, and board. DeForest House, 172 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TAKE GENERAL charge of a new publication; also a first-class advertising solicitor. 143 LaSalle-st., Room 39.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at Hyde Park. Apply at 107 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a family of three. Inquire at 633 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl, to do general housework in a small private family, 1029 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, at 343 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for private family. 22 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, &c.; also a nurse girl, and to do light second work; private family. 387 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A good girl; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN AND DO second work. Apply at 991 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD during the day; must live on the West Side, and go home nights. Apply at 381 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY NURSE GIRL OF 13 or 14 years of age; no others need apply at 550 West Washington-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHERWOMAN AND A good girl to take care of children. 38 Fifth-av., corner Lake-st., Robinson House.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, AT ONCE, AT 1023 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEAT, AGREEABLE AMERICAN or English lady, willing to accept a plain, pleasant home in a widower's family. One needing a permanent home preferred. Address, with real name and address, U 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY TO sell rubber goods for ladies and children; $3 to $7 a day can be made on small capital. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT of sickness, one of the best saloons in this city, which has a good trade and low rent. Inquire at southwest corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, good business openings on hand requiring $300 to $15,000. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE BEST business towns in Indiana. No old stock. Reason for selling on account of bad health. For particulars, terms, &c., address P. O. Box 456, Kokomo, Ind.

HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business for sale. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

MEAT MARKET TO RENT—TWO HORSES AND wagons, fixtures, engine, and sausage-machine for sale. Everything in complete order for packing. 507 State-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST OYSTER AND LUNCH houses in the city for sale; the best location in the city, near a prominent corner, doing from $80 to $125 per day. This is an opportunity seldom met with; must be sold in 4 days. Apply to E. F. RUSH & CO., Business Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13. Businesses of all kinds bought and sold.

WE WANT A GOOD GROCERY STORE; MUST BE a bargain. Also a paying saloon and stationery and cigar store. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

WE HAVE SOME CAPITAL CHANCES TO MAKE money if you have a little money and some real estate to invest. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A LONG established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $500 per month, with over $1,000 stock on hand. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—12 ROOM 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, lot 23x180, south front, on Randolph, near Union Park (all clear), for other good lots for business; price, $12,000. Also cottage and lot, worth $2,000, for improved farm worth the same in Illinois. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF NEW HARDWARE and some other choice property and secured paper for a residence and lot in city. Call or address 843 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HINMAN-st., near Robey, for small farm; also other city property to trade for farms. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON LINCOLN-AV. AND 30 lots (free) for farm; $2,000 cash required. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN ORDER ON A MERchant tailor or clothing house, carpenter work and materials worth $300 or less. 265 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PROPERTY AT Englewood to exchange for No. 1 farms. L. A. GILBELT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE—CHOICE Iowa farming land, and Chicago city and suburban lots. Call on or address J. D. MYERS, Room 3, 147 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GROCERIES AND TEAS IN EXchange for real estate and cash note. Address T 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 WORTH OF property, 40 miles from city, and $2,000 city bank stock, for clean stock of groceries. Address for particulars, N 94, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SINGER OFfice, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 128 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS THAT everybody must have, panic or no panic; $6 to $10 a day sure; particulars free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL CITIES AND TOWNS as general agents for beautiful chromo show-cards for holidays. Address N 21, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY CAN BE MADE with our goods; 50 cent samples free to country. Call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON THE SOUTH Side for sale cheap if taken at once. [illegible] at 470 Thirty-seventh-st., between Wentworth-av. and Arnold-st.

I HAVE A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patent just procured I want to sell, or exchange for real estate or personal property. Will exchange for dry goods or groceries. Address P. O. Box 148, Chicago, Ill.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established cash business, [illegible] early that amount monthly. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper. Unexceptional references given. Would accept position as assistant with good house during winter. Address Z 99, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman (married); willing to be useful. Address for four days, T 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had long experience in the care of horses and carriages, and is a good driver, as reference will show, and is willing to work for moderate wages. Address for two days, U 49, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has a good business knowledge. Can furnish the best reference for honesty and integrity. Will work for a moderate salary. P 9, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; willing to work. Reference if required. Call for two days at No. 13 North Sherman-st., between Pine and Rush.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family. Best of reference. Call for two days at 440 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework. Inquire for two days at 66 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family, or second work. Reference can be given if required. Please call for two days at 173 Eighteenth-st., entrance on Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH person as general servant in a small family. Call at address L D, 23 Shurtleff-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS to do general housework. Apply at 378 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL TO do general housework, in a private family. Apply at 18 Hope-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN would like to get a place in a private family, to do housework, where she can take her little girl, 6 years old. Best of reference. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a private family. Address 594 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL AS second girl; an American family preferred. Address 413 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG GIRL to do general housework or second work in a private family; best of references from the last place. Please call on, or address for three days, 157 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman with a child 18 months old; wages not so much an object as a good home for herself and child. Call or address 135 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; also, by a second girl; best city references. Address, for two days, Z 48, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a family; can do dressmaking or plain sewing, and would be willing to assist in light housework. Call for two days at 167 Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class Scandinavian girls can be promptly supplied at MRS. ERIKSON'S new office, 50 Crosby-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR female help of any nation. Orders supplied. Inquire at 529 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR five years in and among finest residence lots in the city, North Side, near lake shore, for sale for half its value in cash, or to exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CLAIM AGAINST THE FRANKLIN Bank; a sacrifice; party leaving the country. Address T 49, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other valuable securities, at Central Loan Office, 206 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, pianos, diamonds, and other collaterals at No. 149 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

WE MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE AND HOUSEhold goods of any description, also pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise, or make liberal advances on same when left with us for sale. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR THREE MONTHS ON GOOD collateral security. WM. ANDREWS, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 OR $1,500 FOR six months or longer, on second mortgage, property improved and valued $9,000; present incumbrance $2,500. Am willing to pay liberally; abstract down to date. U 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—$50,000 IN 1 OR 2 SUMS; 5 YEARS; good rates; first-class name. Inside real estate. By PARSONS COOKE, Room 43 Portland Block.

$2,500 WANTED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS ON inside real estate security. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN; LONG TIME; 9 PER CENT; first-class inside improved real estate. S. B. BROWN & CO., 20 Reaper Block.

$15,000 READY CASH TO INVEST IN PURchase-money real estate paper or loan. Address X 27, Tribune office.

$86,000 IN FIVE SUMS FOR TERM OF years on city real estate. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

ESTRAY—TAKEN UP, ON LAST THURSDAY, mouse-colored mare colt about 3 years old. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. T. & J. D. TULLY, brick yard, Columbia-st and River, Chicago, Dec. 8, 1873.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS high, knee sprung; hitched in a democrat wagon, red gear, and black box, three springs. Any information will be addressed to J. W. FORD, 193 LaSalle-st.

LOST—BETWEEN CORNER CLARK AND Twelfth-sts. and Illinois Central Twenty-second-st. depot, a black leather valise containing clothing marked with my name; $25 reward will be paid for the return of the same and contents and no questions asked. CHAS. L. JENKS, southwest corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

LOST—ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., CORNER OF Indiana, Sunday about 3 o'clock, one lap-robe. Finder will please return it to McFARLAND & PRICE, 87 North LaSalle-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—200 COUPONS OF DOUGLAS County (Ill.) bonds of $2.50 each, due Jan. 1, 1874; all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same; payment of them has been stopped.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, NAME PRINCE, white spot on tail and breast; a reward will be paid by bringing the same to No. 9 Fourth-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A RING WITH large pearl, on Wabash-av. or State-st.; the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING A POOR SERVANT girl lost her pocket-book containing $8.90 in currency, and 50c in silver; also a ring. The finder would do a charitable act by returning it, and a reward will be given at 40 North Leavitt-st., or 114 Franklin-st., up-stairs.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Answers to the name of "Watch." A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at 236 West Madison-st.

STRAYED AWAY FROM R. L. WINSTON'S farm at Lyons, Ill., a small dark bay horse, low head, short tail, two white hind feet, lump in his throat, weight between 800 and 900 lbs, about 8 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for returning him to the above farm, or A. E. BOURINQUE, 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

TAKEN UP—A HOG—THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges, at 403 Archer-av.

$500 REWARD—ANY ONE RETURNING THE notes, books, papers &c., taken from my safe on the night of Dec. 3, 1873, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. I have each and every note registered and in duplicate in Cleveland, Ohio, besides the books that were stolen (in all, three copies), with the name and post-office address of each and every man, and have notified and stopped payment of the same. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

RABBITS WANTED—A LOT OF TAME (LIVE) rabbits wanted immediately; no white or gray. C. KENNEDY, 275½ West Randolph-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE and loan office by a gentleman experienced in that line, possessing an extensive influential and moneyed connection; only well established offices of good standing will be entertained. Address ALPHA, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BOSTON LAUNDRY HAS REMOVED TO 8 Eldridge court. Work warranted; prices moderate.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A PIGEON-HOLE TABLE FOR CASH. Call at 180 North Wood-st.

WANTED—SHOW CASE, FOR STAND ON STEP at front door. If you have one to sell low for cash, call on BILLINGS, the Champion Patchist, 145 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SITTING DESKS and an office table; must be cheap for cash. Call at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

$8 TO $15 WILL PURCHASE CLOTH OR CASSImere worth from $15 to $30, enough for full suit of clothing; bankrupt stock; must be closed out before the holidays. Room 23 Major Block.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A YOUNG LADY IN French and Spanish to young ladies and gentlemen. I am confident of giving satisfaction by the manner I teach, and, if not, I will return the money, my object being to win the reputation at present, and not the money; will go out for ladies. Address U 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON SOUTH Side, to teach music and drawing, by a young lady; would take small salary with good home. Highest references given. Address B 66, Tribune office.

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS in German given evenings to ladies and gentlemen. Apply German teacher, Haven School, Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., or at the residence, 162 Wentworth-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MIKE WERNER, OF New York, who is believed to be in this city. [illegible] call on S. H. GREENBAUM, 119 Fifth-av., or on [illegible] WEISSCHENK, 264 and 266 Madison-st., [illegible]

BISHOP CHENEY.

He Asks His Congregation if He Shall Accept.

And They Reply Unanimously in the Affirmative.

Bishop Cummins is Telegraphed to as to the Time of Ordination.

One of the most important religious meetings that has assembled for a long while in this city was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Rev. Dr. Cheney's Church. The hour which was to decide whether or not the rector of this society should accept the office of the Associate Bishop to which he had been recently elected had come. On this decision hung, perhaps, not only the welfare of his own individual parish, which he loves with an affection seemingly as strong as life, but also, in a measure, the very existence of a new church party to be known as "The Reformed Episcopal Church," and also its success.

The lecture-room was filled with several hundred members of the church and congregation, who were conscious of the significance of the hour.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The business began by the appearance of Dr. Aaron Gibbs on the stand, who called the meeting to order, and requested that a Chairman and Secretary be nominated. B. P. Philpot proposed the name of William Aldrich for Chairman, and he was accordingly elected. J. W. Oakley was chosen Secretary.

Dr. Cheney was called upon to lead in prayer. The Divine blessing was invoked upon every individual present. The Father, Son, and Spirit were each and all addressed, and the Divine guidance sought in what they were about to do. The prayer was one of remarkable earnestness, in which the whole congregation solemnly united.

REMARKS OF DR. CHENEY.

The Chairman then arose and announced that the Rev. Dr. Cheney would state to the audience the object of the meeting. Dr. Cheney, to whom all eyes were turned, came forward and said: I have called this meeting on my own responsibility. Its object is to give this congregation an opportunity to express its opinion whether or not I shall accept the office to which I have been recently elected. Previous to the action taken by my friend Bishop Cummins, the only way out of our difficulties that seemed possible to me was the organization of a truly Protestant Episcopal Church. We are Episcopalians by choice, and many of us by education. We have been urged to withdraw, but I have uniformly given the answer that, sooner or later, some Bishop would see the monstrous actions taken, and that through him we would come out right in the end. At last a Bishop has seen this. Before going East, two weeks ago, I was asked, "What is the programme?" My answer was, "I dot know," but I thought Bishop Cummins would consecrate one or more Bishops, so that, in case of his sudden death, other Bishops could be ordained, and the great work of the Church go on. You may have seen the notice of a meeting in New York last week. That meeting was actually held. I will not say how, but Bishop Cummins was notified of that meeting in a very peculiar manner. It was known, also, to the Rev. Dr. Tyng and to myself. They met, but they shrank back. They knew if they deposed Bishop Cummins it would be in the face of law. That such men should thus meet for such a purpose—that is, to depose Bishop Cummins—shows that they felt that other Bishops might be ordained.

I found, when I arrived in New York, that one more Bishop was enough, and that he should be a man from the West. I soon felt the election would fall on me. I urged that a man should be nominated for that office from the East. The meeting convened, and I wish to say here that I never yet have seen a body meet together where the consciousness of their work was more upon them than those present. The spirit of prayer pervaded all hearts, and God was present. The most remarkable unanimity prevailed. In regard to the name of the new Church, I should state that I wanted the word "Protestant" in it, but this was lost. Bishop Cummins held that we all felt, if we are to influence persons in favor of our Church, it must be done by an Episcopal Church, and to this end he contended that other Bishops should be elected, and that this should be done at once. When the time came for the election, no nominations were made, but the vote was taken by ballot. Before this was done, we all engaged in prayer, and then the votes were given unanimously for me. I at once arose and tried to be heard, but I was ruled out of order. Then came the vote of the laity, and, with but one exception, all voted for me. I stated that I had the utmost reluctance to be Bishop. My acquaintance with Bishops was not such as should lead me to desire the office. [Laughter.] Besides, I was a pastor, and labored for the salvation of souls, and I could not accept. Bishop Cummins then arose and said it was not at all expected that I should sunder my relations with this church, and this was reiterated by every one at the meeting. But I said, "I will go back to my own people and see what they will say about it, and if they advise me to do so, I shall accept." Now, if I believed this office would militate against my labors among you, then I do not want it. I will say that among a multitude of letters from rectors, I have just received one from a rector of a prominent Eastern church, stating, "Why do you hesitate one moment? Life is so uncertain that not a moment should be lost."

The speaker here defined the nature of a Bishop,—that he was a Presbyter; not a man of awe, but one whose hand could be taken by all. Not a person set on a pedestal. [Laughter.] He said his life was consecrated to the building up of a Reformed Episcopal Church. He desired the feelings of the congregation should be tested on the matter. If my people desire me not to accept the office, I will not take it, and I will so telegraph Bishop Cummins to-night; if my people do desire me to take this office, then I shall do so, and will telegraph the fact also to the Bishop to-night.

Dr. Cheney desired that there should be a full expression of feeling on the question.

THE CONGREGATION SPEAK.

The Chairman then called upon both ladies and gentlemen to say what they pleased. Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, one of the leading members of the church and one of the oldest settlers in Chicago, then arose and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Dr. Cheney has called this meeting of the congregation to consider the question of his acceptance of the position of Associate Bishop of the "Reformed Episcopal Church;" therefore,

Resolved, That as an expression of the feeling of this people we regard it as the duty of the Rev. Dr. Cheney to accept the responsibilities of the Episcopate, provided it will not prevent his continuance in the exercise of his pastorate amongst us.

The resolutions were about to be put to the meeting without any remarks, when Mr. Philpot arose and said he wished to hear some speeches. He was called on by the Chairman for a speech, and said he thought Dr. Cheney eminently qualified for a Bishop. [Applause.]

Mr. Monroe said he believed all this congregation desired that Dr. Cheney should accept, provided it did not interfere with his work with them as pastor. H. Porter, Peter Van Schaack, and others made remarks favoring the resolution.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The Chairman announced the vote would be taken by rising, and called upon those favoring the resolution "to arise." The entire congregation arose, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was next moved that Dr. Cheney's sermon, preached last Sunday evening in his church, along with the proceedings of the meeting, be published in pamphlet form.

Some remarks were made respecting the vestry of the church, when Dr. Cheney arose and said the vestry of the church had no more to do with this meeting than the Czar of Russia.

The Committee appointed to publish the proceedings and the sermon in pamphlet form was announced, consisting of Messrs. Peter Van Schaack, B. P. Philpot, and H. S. Monroe. The meeting then adjourned with the Doxology and benediction. Dr. Cheney was most heartily congratulated by the congregation before the final separation.

THE FINAL ACCEPTANCE.

Immediately after adjournment Dr. Cheney sent off the following telegram:

The Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., 11 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City:

Accepted. Telegraph me when the ordination will take place. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

Engineering Feats in the Netherlands.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

When you look at the prodigies of labor, as seen at the ports of the Helder, Katuyck, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Willemsdorf, Amsterdam and its sea port, Harlingen, Texel, and the mouths of every river and canal in the State, you would suppose that a nation which has made more artificial harbors than probably all the nations of the world besides would stop and rest awhile, especially when with a population of a little over 3,000,000 she protects and defends, by stone or wood, more than 700 miles of sea-coast from the ravages of storms, and a larger amount of river and canal by similar means from the wash of waves and currents. Whether on the coast or canals, all the works, from decay or displacements, require perpetual labor to renew or restore them. Thus, you will perceive, in hydraulic engineering and artificial ports, basins, and docks, America makes a slender comparison with one of the smallest nations of Europe. The most expensive pier for its size in the world was upset by a steamboat in New York, whilst our rivers, for want of economical engineering, are scarcely navigable. A young engineer of great industry and not very great talents, by writing a book of a thousand pages what he sees in Holland, would present a volume of economical and practical engineering that would astonish American engineers. A graduate of West Point hastily copies a few pages from a Holland engineer. In a spread-eagle style it is published at Washington as something extraordinary, while the same principles have been practiced for a hundred years in Holland. Upon the wall of the cabin wherein Peter the Great studied the practical engineering of Holland, Alexander the First wrote: "Rien de petit pour un grand homme." Lesser men pass through Holland, see nothing, and then study at Paris, with a grisette's arm around their neck.

ACQUITTED.

John McKelvey Found Not Guilty of the Murder of Alexander Morrison.

The case of The People vs. John McKelvey, charged with the murder of Alexander Morrison, which was committed late on the night of the 16th of October, 1873, almost in front of Morrison's house, on Mary street, in Bridgeport, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Tree and a jury composed of T. B. Griffiths, W. H. Edgar, L. B. Shepard, J. W. C. Haskell, J. B. Eaman, N. J. Lord, L. M. Hoyt, P. Kennedy, J. F. Drake, C. M. Netterstrom, W. F. Heaps, and Henry Williams. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney Reed, and McKelvey was defended by the Messrs. Wakeman. His quiet appearance, and the fact that he was surrounded all day by his wife and children, gained for him considerable sympathy from the large audience which crowded the court-room. The morning was spent in empanneling the jury, and in the afternoon the evidence was given.

THE PROSECUTION.

The first witness called was Dr. F. A. Emmons, County Physician, who testified to holding a post-mortem examination on the remains of Alexander Morrison. He explained the nature of the wound in the mouth and throat, from which he died.

DENNIS REGAN.

Dennis Regan, a saloon-keeper at No. 398 Archer avenue, was the next witness. He testified that he had not been personally acquainted with Morrison, but knew McKelvey pretty well. The latter, at half-past 12 p. m. on the 13th of October, visited his place, and left in his custody a butcher-knife, wrapped up in brown paper. [Witness identified the knife.] McKelvey called for the knife at half-past 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day, and returned with it about fifteen minutes after 11 that night.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that Alexander Morrison and another man, whom he did not know, were with McKelvey in the afternoon. Morrison and McKelvey treated once each to whisky. They appeared to be on the best of terms. In the evening, at half-past 8, Morrison entered the saloon before McKelvey. There was a little blood on his upper lip, and on the palm of his left hand. He told witness he had had some trouble with persons on the street, and the witness gave him water to wash himself. When McKelvey came in, Morrison treated him, and also bought drinks for four other men. When he was going out, McKelvey asked for the knife, and got it. Subsequently witness saw the knife in Morrison's possession. McKelvey asked him for it, saying he would not go with him, unless he gave it to him or to Regan. They went out together shortly afterward, but the witness could not tell which of them had the knife. They went across the street to a lager-beer saloon, at about a quarter-past 11.

McKelvey returned to the saloon, and handing the knife to witness told him to keep it for him until morning. Witness put the knife in his ale-box, and closed up the saloon. McKelvey walked away.

In answer to a juror, the witness said that McKelvey appeared to be excited when he returned after 11 o'clock. He could not swear positively that he was drunk, but that was his impression.

MRS. MORRISON.

Mrs. Eliza Morrison, mother of Alexander Morrison, the murdered man, was next called. She testified that he died at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of October. He had something taken when he sat down to supper that evening, and left the house about 8 o'clock. He returned about 11, and she got out of bed when he came in. Looking out of the door, she saw a man lying at the foot of the stairs. Thinking it was an acquaintance named Bob Montgomery, she asked him to come into the house and stay. Her son said it was not Bob, but John McKelvey, and he went out and asked him to come in. McKelvey walked away, and her son followed him, and again asked him to stay. McKelvey said, "You G—d d—n s— of a b—, if you want anything of me, you can have it!" McKelvey then rushed at him twice and struck him. She took her son back to the house, and McKelvey walked away.

In reply to a question by a juror, she said it was a little dark, but she could tell who the man was. She was positive that McKelvey was he.

In the cross-examination, she said she had known McKelvey for six or seven years, and reiterated her statement that she was positive that it was McKelvey who assaulted her son.

JAMES PATTERSON.

James Patterson, a boarder in Morrison's house, testified that he heard Alexander Morrison entering the house on the night of the 13th of October. Afterward he heard him say to his mother, "That is not Bob," and, not long afterward, he heard a voice say, "You G——d d——n s—— of a b——, what are you following me for? If you want anything out of me, you can have it now!" The voice was not Bob Montgomery's.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Officer Michael Enright testified to having arrested McKelvey for the murder. When in custody he asked, "Have I hurt Alexander Morrison?" Witness said yes, he had killed him. McKelvey then said, "My God, he is the last man I would ever have thought of killing."

Officer Thomas Crogan was sworn, but his testimony was unimportant.

Officer James Bergen testified that he found the knife in Regan's saloon. He ascertained that it was there by overhearing McKelvey say so while talking to himself in his cell.

The prosecution rested the case at this point.

THE DEFENSE.

Regan was recalled for the defense, to prove the darkness of the night on which the murder was committed. He could give no positive information on the subject, however.

Patrick Kilroy, of No. 543 Archer avenue, was placed on the stand to testify to the darkness of the night. He said it was not very dark. A person could see a block and a half, without the aid of the lights in the windows.

Dr. Higgins, of No. 698 Archer avenue, testified that he was called upon to attend Alexander Morrison, but found him dead when he reached the house. He hastily examined the body with Dr. Bidwell, and found two marks in the abdomen, and a puffiness about the neck. He thought that the case was very mysterious at the time, but did not examine the mouth of the deceased.

Jacob Mueller, proprietor of the beer-saloon to which Morrison and McKelvey went when they left Regan's, testified that they were in his place between 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 13th of October. They drank beer, and went away. He saw no knife with them, and they appeared to be on friendly terms. He saw McKelvey alone between 11 and 12 on the same night. The night was not very dark.

Andrew McKelvey, son of the prisoner, testified that the night was dark.

THE ARGUMENT.

This closed the testimony for the defense, and Mr. Wakeman, Sr., began his argument. He endeavored to throw discredit on the testimony of Mrs. Morrison because she first thought that the man who was lying at the foot of her steps was Bob Montgomery, and argued that, in the darkness which enveloped the street where the affray occurred, she could not distinguish McKelvey from any other man. He laid great stress on the friendship existing between McKelvey and Morrison, and on the fact that no premeditation had been shown by the prosecution.

ACQUITTED.

The State's Attorney waived argument, and the case was given to the jury with the instructions of the Court. They retired at twenty minutes past 6, and they about 10 announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The Court, counsel, and prisoner were summoned, and the unusual questions were propounded as to the nature of the finding. The foreman, in response, said that the prisoner had been found not guilty. Had a thunderbolt fallen among the spectators the astonishment could not have been greater, and for some minutes the silence was intense. McKelvey, when he came to realize the fact that he was once more a free man, cried like a child, and paid but little attention to the order of discharge give by the Court. This was immediately obeyed, and the prisoner went home with his joyful children.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

The Board of Police, yesterday, discharged Special Patrolman L. J. Vanpelt because he was unable to go on beat.

Silver and Brown, of Mayor Medill's staff, bade adieu to the City Hall yesterday, Cunningham and Brinkmeyer, Mayor Colvin's appointees, taking their places.

William S. Young is a happy man, he having received notice of his reappointment by Gen. Lieb as Deputy Clerk of the County Court.

It was announced last evening, on good authority, that Superintendent Washburn would be summoned before the Mayor this morning, and removed without further delay. It was not stated who his temporary successor would be.

Mr. Cleveland has resigned his position on the *Journal*, and will enter upon his duties as Mayor's Secretary to-day. He is an affable gentleman, and will treat even applicants for pardons from the Bridewell with courtesy.

The Mayor thinks the Law-and-Order Aldermen have treated him shabbily. When elected, they called on him, and said they were with him if he intended having a good government; since the announcement of the Committees they have neglected him, and he feels lonely.

There seems to be a misapprehension in regard to the action of the Council Finance Committee, the other day, in authorizing the Comptroller to sell the tax-certificates for cash after the 24th inst. Power was given to sell to the highest bidder, and persons indebted to the city will save 23½ per cent by paying their taxes before the day mentioned.

City-Attorney Jamison took charge of his office yesterday morning. Gen. Stiles delivered to him the books and papers belonging to the city, and wished him success in defending its lawsuits. No changes among the employes of the Law Department will be made until the Corporation Counsel is confirmed.

Another member of the Legislature looms up as a candidate for office. This time it is the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, of the Fifth District, who is understood to be running for the position of Superintendent of the Bridewell, vice Mr. Felton, to be removed. If this thing keeps on, there will not be any Cook County legislators left without an extra office.

Henry Hamilton has been promised a position in the County Clerk's office, but he does not intend to abandon the pursuit of the City Clerkship. His friends will work upon the Committee to whom the nomination of Forrest is referred, and do all they can to defeat him. It is useless, however, and Hamilton will probably accept Gen. Lieb's offer, and take charge of the records of the County Court.

It is said, by some of Mayor Colvin's supporters, the Law-and-Order Aldermen have banded themselves together, and are determined to retard legislation in the Council. They want the salaries of the Mayor's nominees cut down. They will not succeed, as the Committees will report adversely on any ordinances providing for the taking away of fees and the substitution of a fixed salary.

Office-seekers and Aldermen crowded the Mayor's office and the ante-room adjoining nearly all day yesterday. The former wanted His Honor to change his mind and make up another slate, but he was as inexorable as a rock. About 3 o'clock it was whispered that J. H. McAvoy be would nominated for member of the Board of Public Works. This seemed to please even some of Driscoll's friends, and almost every one conceded that he would be confirmed.

There will be two vacancies in the Cook County legislative delegation, owing to the acceptance by the Hon. George E. Washburn and the Hon. William Herting of positions as Deputies in the County Clerk's office. The Constitution says: "No Judge or Clerk of any court . . . . or any person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the General Assembly." Undoubtedly Cook County will mourn the loss of these distinguished statesmen, and the State at large will join in the lamentation. It is hardly probable that the Governor will order a special election to fill the vacancies, and it is not known that either of the honorable gentlemen have yet forwarded their resignations. Washburn takes the place of Charley Herrick, who has been in the Clerk's office from time immemorial, and Herting succeeds Mr. Barnard, who has filled the place for the last eight years. In case of an election to fill Washburn's term in the Legislature, probably Sam Ashton will be a candidate.

Cromptroller Burley is prepared to leave his office at any moment, and is auxious that his successor will assume the duties of the office as soon as possible. His resignation, which is subjoined, was handed to the Mayor on the 2d inst.:

To the Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor:

I respectfully tender you my resignation as Comptroller of the City of Chicago, to take effect on the 10th of this month. If my successor can be appointed and confirmed prior to that time, I respectfully request that it may be done, as, from personal considerations, I would like to be relieved sooner than the 10th, if practicable. I have the honor to be yours very respectfully, A. H. BURLEY.

There are three clerks in the Comptroller's office, Farwell, Barrett, and Earnst, whose services cannot be dispensed with. They retain in their memories matters which are unknown to any other person, and which cannot be got at, as the records were burned up. Mr. Hayes, who will probably take charge of the office Wednesday morning, will doubtless retain them.

An argument was had in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon between the friends and opponents of Tom Hamilton, the Mayor's nominee for Boiler Inspector. An ordinance requires that the person who is appointed to this office shall be a practical boiler-maker. It is claimed that Hamilton served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing, and that he cannot chip, seam, or set up a boiler. Ex-Alderman Ackhoff, who appears to want somebody else in the place, said Hamilton was not a boiler-maker, and offered to bet any amount that Hamilton could not prove that he had served his time at the trade. Ald. Hildreth was Hamilton's champion, and claimed that Tom was as good a boiler-maker as there is in the city. The Mayor had what he considers sufficient evidence of Hamilton's fitness, and could not be moved by the assertions of Mr. Ackhoff. During the term of office of Mr. Murphy, the present incumbent, not an accident happened. His successor should be as competent as he, or boiler explosions will be as frequent as they were a few years ago. Several of the "23" said they would not vote for the confirmation of Hamilton unless he proved beyond question that he understood all about boilers.

The rumors in regard to the refusal of Judge McAllister to accept the position of Corporation Counsel, were confirmed yesterday afternoon by the receipt of the following telegram:

Daniel O'Hara, Chicago:

I have the opinion of four eminent lawyers that I am not eligible. I will not, therefore, accept, and let this end it. W. K. MCALLISTER.

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 8.

The object of the Judge's visit to Chicago last Thursday was to consult with Mr. Goudy and others, and their opinion that he was not eligible as long as he lived in Waukegan led to his declension. When it became known yesterday afternoon that the above dispatch had been received, the Hon. Jesse O. Norton called on Mayor Colvin, and was told that his name would be sent to the Council for confirmation in the evening. He said he would accept, and left the office to communicate the intelligence to his friends. Judge Norton had been the Mayor's second choice from the first, and the "23" are well satisfied with him. If Judge McAllister had consented to be employed by the Comptroller, and acted as Corporation Counsel until his residence within the limits of the city had made him eligible, no one would probably have objected. It is said, however, that he was timid, and would not run the risk, fearing that he might displease some of the Aldermen, and thereby make his confirmation at the end of the ninety days doubtful.

A Novel Cure for Dyspepsia.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

Some years ago a physician in New York City published a small book in which he gave written certificates of marvelous cures of dyspepsia. His cures were mysterious and very effective. He charged $500 for a cure, and his patients were most solemnly pledged, with much ceremony, to profound secrecy as to the mode of treatment. After the death of the doctor, some of the patients felt themselves absolved from the obligation of secrecy, and one of them disclosed these facts: After correcting some of the more grossly wrong dietetic habits, he required each patient to spend ten or fifteen minutes in the morning, at rising, in kneading and slap his own abdomen with precision. This was to extend over the stomach, bowels, and liver. This was repeated just before dinner; again at 7 p. m., with precision on going to bed. The patient was requested to be temperate and regular in all his habits, exercise much in the open air, and attend most assiduously to the slapping, kneading, and percussion of the whole abdomen; and as the result, we are informed that malignant cases of indigestion, that had resisted all other remedies, yielded to this. "In every case of indigestion," says Dr. Lewis, "no matter what may be its character, slapping the bowels with the flat of the hands on rising in the morning, four hours after breakfast, and in the evening on going to bed, is excellent treatment. I cannot conceive of a case of chronic indigestion which such a manipulation would not relieve. If a person is so weak that he cannot perform these slappings and kneadings for himself, then the hands of a discreet person should be employed." It is marvelous how a stomach, sore and sensitive at first, and hardly able to bear a touch, will strengthen under these operations, and bear, for a short time, with pleasure pretty rough handling.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The second week of the opera season opened last evening with the performance of "Lucia," for the first time in English in this city. The house was crowded, showing that the public interest has not yet commenced to abate. The popularity of the opera itself also had much to do with it, for, notwithstanding its rather lugubrious and sepulchral character, its melodious score has always carried people captive, and probably always will. The pleasantest associations cluster around it in the operatic history of the city, for the word "Lucia" recalls Castri, Cordier, Hinckley, Ortolani, Noel Guidi, Canissa, La Grange, Anna Milner, Cora Wilhorst, and, last and greatest of all, Adalina Patti, the world's prima donna, who sung it here when a mere child; and now Miss Kellogg has added her name to the list. The last performance of it here was on the 31st of October, 1867,—for the Brignoli fiasco in 1869, when the resident talent formed the awkward choral squad, is hardly worth counting. The first was at McVicker's Theatre, Feb. 24, 1859, and in this connection, the cast is worth recalling. It was as follows:

Lucia....................Cora Wilhorst
Edgardo....................Henry Squires
Ashton....................Amodio
Raymond....................Nicola
Arthur....................Segruvi

The cast last evening was as follows:

Lucia....................Miss Kellogg
Edgar....................Habelmann
Ashton....................Carlton
Raymond....................Hall
Arthur....................Alexander
Norman....................Fenich
Alice....................Miss Starbird

The opera is a thorough test of the capabilities of the troupe, as its performance requires that every one shall be at his best, and calls for the maximum of power as well as dramatic ability and artistic finish in the recitative as well as the set numbers. As a whole, the troupe stood the test well. There were weak places here and there, mainly in the minor roles, but they were compensated for by the excellence of nearly all the principals, and by the evident effort of all on the stage to give to the performance their most conscientious endeavors. In this respect, Miss Kellogg is deserving of the highest praise. She has never exerted herself more faithfully, and her exertions never met with handsomer success. She gave herself up to the character with genuine artistic fidelity, and, as it tested her voice in all its power and to the topmost note, so, too, it called for her best dramatic ability. It is perhaps the best praise we can give her to say that there is but one name in the list we have mentioned which can stand above her's in this character. It was a representation all the more strongly marked, because it stood in such striking contrast with those around her who failed to reach her high standard. In the duos of the first act, she sang with more real passion than we have ever seen her exhibit before, and in the sextette—the climax of the opera, and the grandest climax in the whole field of Italian opera—she seemed to catch the very spirit of the situation, and with her clear, ringing, and unerring tones, she held the grand number up, furnished a support to the rest, and animated them with her spirit, so that the performance of it was a fine success. Mr. Carleton, although his voice was rather high for this number, sang his part smoothly, and in a finished style, and Mr. Hall's voice also told with good effect. Mr. Habelmann, although he gave the requisite dramatic effect, was struggling with the English words, and sang with so much effort and strain upon his voice that it did not blend well, and was not always true. The other parts in the sextette were feeble, and the second tenor (Alexander) marred it with his small, wiry voice. Notwithstanding these defects, the ensemble was good, and the singing of it a handsome triumph for the English stage. It was a pleasure to listen to Miss Kellogg throughout the entire work, as the highly embellished music of her role admirably suits her style of vocalism. Mr. Carleton, also, was very effective, and, in the opening duos of the second act, made up what he lacks in power by his admirable method of singing, and smooth, clear voice. Mr. Habelmann acted his part very creditably, but his singing was uneven and his voice muffled and uncertain, and this, coupled with his equally uncertain English, spoiled the sympathy which is essential to the success of his part, as much of it runs in duos. Mr. Fenich, the first tenor in the chorus, was cast for the unimportant part of *Norman*, but he did that unimportant part so fine that he might well be substituted for others in the troupe who make much greater pretensions. The chorus did its work very well, and the orchestra very unwell. With the exception of the clarinet obligato in the first act, the accompaniments were given in a helter-skelter way, which was very unfortunate, as so much depends upon the orchestra in this opera. The central figure of the opera, however, is *Lucia*, and with Miss Kellogg's representation it would be hypercritical to find fault; and to her, and her conscientious acting and singing, mainly belong the success with which the work was given.

This evening "The Bohemian Girl."

M'VICKER'S.

"Old London" is the title of a new play produced last evening at McVicker's, with Lotta as the chief attraction. Why the play is called "Old London" is not explained, and the scene might as well be laid in the Five Points, New York, or in the slums of any large city. It is a tale of low life, and it is tinged with crime from the rising of the curtain until the final going down of the same. The play is said to have been taken from the French, and the French are none the poorer. The story on which it is founded may be interesting and brilliant, but the play itself is neither. There is no plott that is apparent. In the first scene, two children are swapped until it would puzzle Solomon himself to tell which was the owner. One of these is *Dick Wastral* (Lotta), the other *Ralph Wyverne* (Norris). *Dick*, it seems, was heir apparent to his father, the said father having made a living as Captain of a gang of thieves. The gang claim *Dick* as their protege, and, tearing him from the embrace of a fond mother, train him up in the way he should not go until he takes his father's place, and turns out a worse robber than the old man. *Wyverne* is heir to a fortune, which his uncle, *Randolph Brand* (Bock), would like to get hold of, and would have succeeded several times during the cause of the evening, had not *Dick* appeared on the scene in the nick of time, at the head of his red-nosed and red-shirted brigands, and frustrated his dishonest purpose. *Cicely Smiles* (Miss Montello) is beloved by *Wyverne*, and there is a remote intimation that *Dick* himself has a hankering after her, but it is not a powerful affection,—certainly not a case of love at first sight, for *Dick* takes his disappointment, if it was one, as if he was delighted to get rid of her, instead of being ready, nay, anxious, to take cold poison because she preferred another. Between one thing and another, *Dick* gets into Newgate, and, while under sentence of death, gets out in a very improbable manner, is once more caught, and, as he is on the point of hanging, the good-natured King comes in with a reprieve, which is just as convenient as a Supreme Court supersedeas. This is a mere outline of the story, which was evidently twisted and turned everyway to fit Lotta. The fit at best is a bad one. There is nothing in the story, and all that redeems it are the pranks which the little lady cuts up, in a way that she has copywrighted. She does not appear at all in the first act. Then she is personated by a little boy. Between the first and second acts she develops into a youngster, and in the latter plays a tattoo with a pair of drumsticks on a deal table, and pretends to drink gin from a black bottle. There is something funny in the idea of Lotta drinking gin out of a black bottle, but it is not great acting. She plays the tattoo better than any young lady on the stage, for she has had more practice, but it is not an exhibition of genius. This act is further enlivened by the performance of a lady in hysterics, and down comes the curtain to prepare for the robbers' den, which comes next. Here Lotta figures again, in connection with a black bottle and clay pipes, pretending to be inebriated so as to find out the schemes of the robbers. She takes off the drunken man very well, but there is nothing elevating, refined, or noble in the exhibition. Some time after she is elected Chief of the robber band, and takes that opportunity to sing a song and dance something between a Virginia reel and an Irish jig. The robbers and their female friends join the revelry, and whirl around the stage with as much abandon as if they were on the stage of the Old Bowery.

There is no need of saying much more. The piece is not a success, and is hardly what is expected on a stage like McVicker's, where the greatest actors in the country are wont to appear in the finest plays in the English language. There is scarce any opportunity for displaying the gorgeous mounting characteristic of this theatre. With a few exceptions, the scenes are gloomy prisons or the dens of robbers. Lotta, in some plays, is very amusing, but her plays should be at least elevated in tone. She cannot save a poor piece. There is nothing in "Old London" that is worth remembering, and very little that is worth seeing. Even Lotta's little peculiarities,—the reckless toss of her head, the cunning smile, the kicking up of heels,—which constitute the charm of her acting, are not displayed to advantage here. We think she has made a mistake. The piece is not suited to her, nor she to it. Rainford as the old man, Bock as the villain, and Locke as *Old Nolkin*, shared with Lotta whatever honors were going.

There was a fair house. The same bill this evening.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Lawlor's efforts during the past week to adhere to the legitimate drama have earned for that gentleman a pleasant reputation, which his jealous adversaries will find it hard to combat. It is true that the play which struggled for patronage last week was of the Paleozoic era in the history of the drama, but still it was legitimate, and therefore worthy of support. But this week his bill is headed with the name of a star who has wrenched from the reluctant cities of the East more commendation than they are wont to bestow. Mr. T. C. King has come to Chicago heralded by newspaper notices which would surprise the public, were they reproduced entire, and crowned with applause such as an audience might feel reluctant to bestow. It was announced orignally by the management of the Globe theatre that Mr. King would appear in the exacting part of *Richard III*. By some misadventure, however, explainable only by Mr. Lawlor, "Othello" was substituted for that named. The public will naturally feel curious as to the presentation of so ambitious a piece at a theatre which has resounded with yells of applause at "Buffalo Bill," and vibrated with applause over dramas of a similar calibre. The same public will remember with a strong sense of the ludicrous the last time that "Othello" was attempted at the Globe; when *Iago* wore spectacles and stammered, and when *Othello's* gait was extremely uncertain and vagabond. Far be it from the writer to make light of that performance, and still more emphatically does he disclaim any intention to cast reflections upon that of last evening. Mr. King is a gentleman who has been approved in New York; not in the character he played last evening, it is true, but in others more difficult, it seems to us. And if he failed to please by the exercise of unusual artistic resources, the audience must fall back on his reputation. But in the spirit of fairness, it cannot be said that he was a signal success. His *Othello* suffered from an unexpected distress of the vocal organs; his lines were pumped out as though a tremendous fire were raging which they, and they only, could allay; and that part of the audience who could not understand their meaning must have been in a pitiable plight. He dressed his *Othello* in conventional garb, but the trustful, dignified Moor was somewhere else. We can understand that in the part he played, with a well-drilled and competent company to support him, Mr. King might have made a success of the role. As it was he did not do anything of the kind. His words could only be solved by perseverance, and his action savored too strongly of the Bowery. His support was bad, very bad. Mr. Lawlor, an actor recommended to the public by not a few impersonations exceedingly creditable to him, was far too heavy for a part he but vaguely comprehended. One might sum up his *Iago* as clumsy. It was elephantine; the moods were ponderous; the reading colossal. There was wanting in his impersonation that sardonic air which hovers around and permeates *Iago*, and makes the character as cold and intellectual as it is unfeeling and repulsive. The rest of the characters were but poorly taken, and call for no especial comment. The players were ludicrously at fault in their lines, and the tragedy halted in the most impotent and diverting manner. In a day or two it will doubtless improve. If it does not, it will not be for lack of opportunity.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Lydia Thompson combination entered last evening upon their third week before a Chicago audience, presenting for the first time in Chicago their new burlesque entitled "Mephisto." One hardly knows how to regard the piece. It is not like the senseless burlesques that have hitherto been hurled at the public. It lacks both the superlative of coarseness and silliness, and has, therefore, a less imploring claim upon the public. It is a burlesque, and comparatively silly, but it is wanting in that especial senselessness which the public seem to demand as essential in the leg-drama. There is a thread in "Mephisto" which, with a tiresome effort, one can follow, and exult in the belief that he has done a pretty clever thing. One can sit through the piece, smile kindly upon what he does not understand, and then shake the manager by the hand, saying, "You are right; 'Mephisto' is considerably above the ordinary run of burlesques. It is true I can't see the point to it, but I can, with unusual mental strain, come nearer to it than I can with any others. Allow me to congratulate Miss Thompson through you upon arriving at so desirable a point in the burlesque business." Beyond this, however, no very conscientious auditor would be willing to allow. Having relieved himself upon this point, he would add that the singing was capital in its way, and that Misses Beaumont and Camille Dubois were excellent in their respective roles. He would tell Mr. Colville, the medium in all such matters, that in the monkey scene Mr. Edouin descended to coarseness, and Mr. Taylor seconded his efforts most nightily. He would then add a parenthesis of surprise that Miss Thompson should allow such things as oaths upon the stage, and say, "Barring all this, it's very clever and harmless. I for one am pretty well pleased, and would be trebly so if my suggestions were heeded."

GERALD MASSEY.

Gerald Massey's lecture to-night in the Star Course on "Charles Lamb" will be to this season what Field's lecture on "Tennyson" was to last season's course. He is said to vividly present the man Charles Lamb, and to describe the peculiarities of his mind and writings in a charmingly easy way, while the lecture itself is full of the poetry that one would expect from Gerald Massey. This lecture is the last but one of the present course. The usual musical programme precedes the lecture.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

An Autumn Voyage on the Lakes—Stormy Experiences of the Canadian Schooner Lady Dufferin.

Capt. Burton Miner, of the Canadian schooner Lady Dufferin, reports having had a particularly hard time in his last voyage. As he puts it, it came so close upon being his last voyage in the fullest sense of the term, that he looks back upon his safe arrival in Chicago on Saturday night last with feelings of intense satisfaction. The Lady Dufferin lay at Kincardine, Ont., Canada, thirty miles north of Goderich, last week, with a full load of salt on board, but no Captain, that officer having declined to make the voyage in her. The breach was filled by Capt. Miner, who proved to be the right man in the right place. Having left Kincardine, the schooner passed safely through the straits of Mackinac, although the ice was very troublesome, and she had to be worked incessantly to prevent her freezing in. The trip as far as Milwaukee was made without unusually stirring incident, and on Wednesday last, at noon, that slumbrous little town was left, for the run home to Chicago. When abreast of Racine the trouble began. At about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening the wind suddenly began blowing from the southwest, and the Captain put the schooner about and made for Milwaukee Bay. Here he stood into 4 fathoms of water, let go both anchors, and gave the schooner 75 fathoms of chain. In about three-quarters of an hour she began dragging her anchor, and drifted broadside on the waves. The Captain reefed the mizzen staysail, and set it, which fetched the schooner's head to the wind. In this position she drifted across the lake to near Pointe aux Sables, when her rudder-head was carried away. After drifting from Wednesday night till Friday morning things improved a little, and with a big bar lashed to the damaged rudder as a tiller the schooner was again got under way, and after a two days' trip arrived safe and sound in Chicago, reaching that happy haven at midnight on Saturday. The Captain considers the Lady Dufferin to be the best schooner on the lakes, says she didn't ship a drop of water on the whole trip, and adds that, when she is shipwrecked, there will be hundreds of other marine disasters besides hers to report.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Friends Propose to Settle an Argument by Fighting.

One Holds Another While a Third Plunges a Knife into His Neck.

At 1 o'clock this morning a stabbing affray occurred on the corner of Madison and Franklin. A man named H. W. McCinniff, an expressman, who boards at Dieter's, on South Water street, had been over to Foley's free-and-easy, on the West Side, and got drunk. About half-past 12 o'clock he started for home in company with two friends from the North Side, and two young men who live at Dieter's. They were in an express wagon, McCinniff having agreed to take his friends over the river. The two friends and McCinniff occupied the front seat, and the other two men sat on a board which rested on the sides of the vehicle. Shortly after leaving the free-and-easy the three men on the front seat began arguing about something, and when they approached the corner of Madison and Franklin streets agreed to get out and settle it by fighting. The three alighted, and one seized McCinniff and held him while the other plunged a knife into his neck. The two "friends" then ran away, one going north and the other south. The other two men, who had witnessed the stabbing, but were unable to prevent it, as it was not anticipated and done in a moment, placed McCinniff in the wagon and conveyed him to Dr. Purdy's office, corner of Madison and State streets. The physician examined the wound, and said it was a dangerous one, and might prove fatal. McCinniff was taken to Mercy Hospital, on Twenty-sixth street. Policeman Van Vlierden was informed of the affray about half an hour after its occurrence, and did all he could to apprehend the assailants. He, however, was unsuccessful, but as McCinniff knows them they cannot long evade arrest. He seemed inclined not to give their names, but will probably not conceal them from the police authorities.

DRAMATIC ORIGINALITY.

An Epistle From Dion Boucicault—Why the "Legitimate" Don't Pay.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

An anonymous correspondent, once writing to a morning paper, stated that Mr. Robertson's new comedy, "School," is not "original." It is time that this ridiculous cant about "originality" should be exploded. There is no such a thing as originality, as the word is now used. When an author conceives a work, be it great or small, there is always a father to it. In some works the features of that father are apparent, in others the production takes after the mother, that is, the author; but, although we fail to trace the male parent, he is there. A play is composed of three essentials: the fable or plot, the manners or characters, the dialogue. Now, without reading the German drama from which Mr. Robertson has been accused of taking his comedy, a spectator must perceive internal and clear evidence that the dialogue of "School" is neither translated nor borrowed. Its ingenuity and exquisite point forbid even the proposition; it is simply impossible. The characters are essentially English, both in outline and color, excepting one subordinate role. I mean the tutor Crux. This offensive personage may be borrowed; if so, the sooner it is returned the better. Now, for the plot: there is none; and that is all that can have been taken from the German. The feeble thread on which the dramatist has strung his jewels is not a plot. The incidents do not serve to develop the characters; they are only slight excuses for their presence. The spectators do not await in suspense what the persons will do; they only desire to hear what next they will say. There is no action involving the characters in what we call a complication, and there is no denouement arriving at a catastrophe. What plot there is belongs to the fairy tale "Cinderella." It seems that some German author conceived the idea of applying this story to modern domestic life. Mr. Robertson adopts the same notion and builds a comedy upon it,—a comedy as original as any in the English or any other language.

This cant about "originality" is a new cry. It would have opened Shakspeare's eyes to hear himself accused of being a mere literary thief. Wycherley, who borrowed material from Moliere, would have smiled at modern literary legislation. Vanbrugh did worse than Shakspeare. He took a play of Cibber's, and adopting all the principal characters therein, he wrote a continuation. And Sheridan took Vanbrugh's continuation and remodeled it under the title of "A Trip to Scarboro."

Again, I would point out that the rules of "legitimate" drama forbid originality in the modern sense of the word; forbid it absolutely and with high authority. Horace warns the dramatist against original plots, and bids him beware of trying to introduce original characters. He urges the poet to take old subjects and well-known heroes, and not to wander from a beaten track in search of novelty. He points to the Greek tragic poets who took fables and subjects from each other. Novelty belongs properly to the illegitimate drama, and, as that is my province, I hope Mr. Robertson's admirers have kept him off my demesne.

Once, many years ago, I wrote legitimate comedies. I allude to the period when Mr. Macready collected his celebrated company of tragedians, including Warde, Phelps, Anderson, Vandenhoff, Elton, G. Bennett, Macready, Miss Helen Faucit, Mrs. Warner—when Mme. Vestris opposed him in comedy, with Farren, Bartley, Harley, C. Matthews, Keeley, Meadows, Cooper, Mrs. Nisbett, Vestris, Mr. Olger, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Humby. These were the palmy days of the drama, when Knowles, Bulwer, Leigh Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, Gerald Griffin, and others, wrote—when Stanfield, Roberts, Marshall, the Grieves, and Tolbin painted. Then, indeed, great works, greatly acted, and splendidly produced, were served up to the critical world of London; then, indeed, Drury Lane showed its empty benches, and Covent Garden went to the wall. These were the palmy days. These were the Shakspearean times. The manager of Covent Garden became bankrupt and Mr. Macready escaped with sore pockets. Let us unmask the truth. The dilletanti are more fond of praising the legitimate drama than of paying to see it. It is an easy method of passing off for a superior kind of person to wave one's hand and declare, "There is nothing worth seeing at the theatre now." One might reply, "Did you go there when there was something worth seeing?" These fops, these hearth-rug critics, are created by the newspaper cant I deprecate. I have seen a good deal of rubbish in the shape of drama; I have contributed not a little to it myself; but of all the rubbish which encumbers the stage, that furnished by the press is the most mischievous, because it is well written nonsense. I sometimes am tempted to wish that those palmy old days were ours again when the morning paper used to send a reporter from the gallery of the House, or the gentleman who "did the public dinners," to "notice" a new play. What the man wrote was stupid, but nobody minded him. DION BOUCICAULT.

Underground Fire in Washington County, Kansas.

The Waterville (Kan.) *Telegraph* has an account of a fire which has broken out in a gully about four miles northeast of Haddam, Washington County, and has continued to burn, apparently in the same spot, for three weeks. A destructive prairie-fire swept over that locality some time ago, and after days had passed, and the occurrence was nearly forgotten, smoke was observed emerging from that gully. This excited the curiosity of the scientific ones, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that the smoke issued from a crevice in a large stone imbedded in the side of the gully. Some of the wise ones declared it a vein of coal on fire, as there are indications of coal in that vicinity. But the smoke does not smell like that of coal. It is a clear smoke, and ascends in large and steady volumes and floats off over the surrounding country. There are indications of an immense fire beneath the surface of the earth, and much alarm is felt. At night the fire and smoke stream upward toward the dark empyrean, and the darkness is dispelled for a long distance from the place.

◆

Brigham Young was greatly interested in Prof. Marsh's researches among the fossil horses of Utah, because the point had been raised in London against the book of Mormons some years ago, that it spoke of horses in America in a prehistoric period, while everybody knows that the Spaniards brohght the animal to this country.

DEATHS.

PALMER—At Lyons, Ill., Dec. 7, 1873, of heart disease, Sarah J., wife of William C. Palmer, aged 29 years 6 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m.

☞ Rock Island, Ill., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PARKER—Mary Jane, daughter of James and Sarah Parker, aged 16 years.

Funeral from residence 44 O'Brian-st. to Graceland, Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 2 p. m.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

PARKER—The funeral of the late Dr. Milton Parker will be held from his late residence 286 West Washington-st., Wednesday at 1 p. m.

REYNOLDS—Mrs. Harriet Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, aged 89.

Funeral from 267 West Kinzie-st., at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, Dec. 9. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞ Allegan, Mich., and English papers please copy.

CHENOWITH—Dec. 7, 1873, Henry K. Chenowith, infant son of William H. and Sophia Chenowith, aged 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 929 West Adams-st., Dec. 9, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

ROBERTS—On the morning of the 8th inst., Miss Ella Olleline Roberts.

Funeral on Wednesday, at her late residence, 46 West Jackson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE
OF
FINE OIL PAITINGS,
TO-DAY, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK,
At our Salesrooms, Nos. 204 & 206 East Madison-st.
Over 200 Choice Oil Paintings by H. A. Elkins, Paul Brown, Britcher, Arthur Lemon, J. F. Murphy, A. Roorbach, Wm. Baird, Geo. Leeland, Kaufman, Enoch Root, Collis, Coulter, and many other well-known Artists.
This is an extraordinary collection of Pictures, and they MUST BE SOLD. They need NO FURTHER GUARANTEE than the artists' name and the merit of the picture. All are invited to inspect the collection.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT 204 & 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Regular Dry Goods Sale
Consisting of Men's and Women's Underwear, Wool Scarfs, Nubias, Opera Hoods, Wool Blankets, Comforters, Fine Suspenders, full line of Hosiery and Knit Goods, Velveteens, All-Wool Cass. and Diagonals, Fleece-lined Hose, and unusually large line of Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods.
Also, Bankrupt Stock of Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Suits, &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Immense Stock of Fancy China Goods
AT AUCTION,
AT 204 & 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Consisting of Elegant Vases, Bohemian Glassware, China Toys and Figures, Fancy Toilet Sets and Boxes, Smoking Sets, Spittoons, Cuspadores, Motto Cups and Saucers, Dinner Sets, French Coffees, &c., &c., making one of the finest displays of Fancy Goods ever offered in this city at Auction.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
AUCTIONEERS,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
Are still at their OLD QUARTERS,
Bowen Bros.' Block,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
And will hold their Regular Sale of
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, HARNESS, &c.,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.
Household Goods, New Furniture, &c.,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock a. m.
All sales rendered net cash four days from day of sale. Consignments of every kind of merchandise solicited.

Continued Auction Sale
OF
Unredeemed Pledges,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE
NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE,
This (TUESDAY) Morning, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock,
AT WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S
Auction House, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.
The goods will consist of Gold and Silver Watches, Solid Gold Chains, Ladies' Necklaces, Silver Spoons, Forks, and Napkin Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Diamonds, Amethysts, Ruby and Pearl Rings, Musical Instruments of all kinds, Opera Glasses, Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, Clothing, Fine Furs of all descriptions, Sewing Machines, &c.
By order of HENRY S. HAAS, Agent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
GREAT SALE OF FURS
Will be continued THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock.
CONTENTS OF 15 CASES
TO BE SOLD.
Elegant Mink Sets, Seal and Astrachan Sacques, Wolf Robes, Splendid Lap Robes, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Bankrupt Sale,
AT AUCTION.
Entire contents of a FIRST-CLASS SALOON and RESTAURANT, No. 129 Dearborn-st., basement, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock. The entire Stock and Fixtures, elegant French Plate Mirrors, splendid Bar Counters and Bar Fixtures, choice Brandies, Wines and Liquors, Show Cases, Cigar Cases, Ranges, Stoves, Clocks, Extension and Side Tables, D. R. Chairs, Crockery and Glassware. Sale peremptory. By order of George W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Regular Friday's Sale
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., continue their great sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Furniture in great variety. New and Second-hand Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. A large stock of Cook and Parlor Stoves, Bedding, Blankets, Crockery, and Glassware, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in casks, to the trade; and a general assortment of Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.
The Sale of Elegant and Original
OIL PAINTINGS
WILL COMMENCE THIS MORNING AT
78 East Randolph-st.,
At 10 o'clock, and continue at 2½ and 7 o'clock p. m., and at same time following days and evenings this week ONLY.
There are many valuable works to be sold, American and European. We have instruction to sell them without reserve.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
Oil Paintings and Elegant Chromos
At Store 207 North Wells-st.,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 7 p. m., and continuing through the week at same hour, affording North Side students a rare opportunity to purchase a choice collection of Paintings and Chromos, regardless of cost, as they must be sold.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furniture.
Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 10 a. m., will be sold the contents of a 16 room house, Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c.
Saturday, Dec. 13, at 10 a. m., we shall sell at auction without reserve, about $3,000 worth of New and Second-hand Furniture and General Merchandise.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS
Tuesday, Dec. 9th, at 9:30 a. m.
DRESS GOODS, PIECE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GLOVES, &c. An elegant line of Fur Goods, Muffs, Collars, Caps, in Seal, Mink, Ermine, Beaver and FINE INVOICE LADIES' and GENTS' PARIS Fine invoice Gen's' Merino Underwear and Great variety of Hats and Caps, Ladies' Skirts, Wool Blankets, Woolen Shawls, Table Linens, Gents' Custom-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Full line of FEATHERS and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, and JACKETS. Ingrain and Rag Carpets at 11 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

50 Cases Men's Buckle Arctics.
50 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Bals.
75 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Boots.
600 Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Assorted
BOOTS AND SHOES
At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday,

VOLUME
FINE WA
GILE
266
Manufacturi
European House
patterns at the l
It will be for
Wholesale or Re
of other manufac
LIFE ASS
TH
EQUIT
LIFE ASSURAN
Of the Unit
No. 120 Broadw
ILLUSTRATION OF T
FUND ASS
Tontine Period, 20 Ye
$10,000—Age, 40—Ann
On a basis which the experi
monstrated to be very conserv
assured would have, at the end
following option:
1st. Accumulated surplus in
and the original policy may b
only $185.00 annually.
2d. Sale of Policy to the Com
3d. Paid up Policy, $22,400.
4th. A net yearly income for li
to representatives at death.
By this plan the maximum be
who exhibit great vitality. A
his estate and provide for those
tions for support, in case he sh
but, may secure a provisi
AVAILABLE JUST WHEN
See the Society's documents
H. F. JENNISON,
108 Dearborn-st.,
CHICA
WATCHES, JE
CHRIST
JEW
We are opening
variety of all t
designs in Sterli
Jewelry, Fine W
Diamonds, Fanc
selected especiall
day Trade.
RODDIN &
HA
99 Sta
Southeast corner
WOOLEN
PANIC P
We shall offer our en
EIGN and DOMESTIC
consisting in part of Ho
tens, Men's Cardigan J
Drawers, Scarfs, Nubia
Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds
eries, &c., at PANIC PR
see figures to close cash
times.
BURKITT, SUTTON
117 Frank
HEATING APPA
STEAM H
APPARA
Wrought Iron Pi
Estimates for Heating and V
on applicat
SAM'L I. PO
87 & 89 Wes
DRY GOO
R. H. M'DOW
234 West M
We are now offering spe
dies' Ready-made Cott
Merino Underwear, and
Corsets. We guarantee a
(CHEAPEST HOUSE
TO RE
TO R
Stores under the Clifton Hote
Monroe-st. I am anxious to ha
and will make terms satisfactor
Inquire of
At Manuf
TO R
Dwelling No. 98 Wabash-a
ges, hot and cold water, bath
barn attached. Inquire of R.
Theatre Building.
PHOTOGR
Life-Size Crayon
E. D. OR
Photogra
289 West Madi
WANT
SITUATION